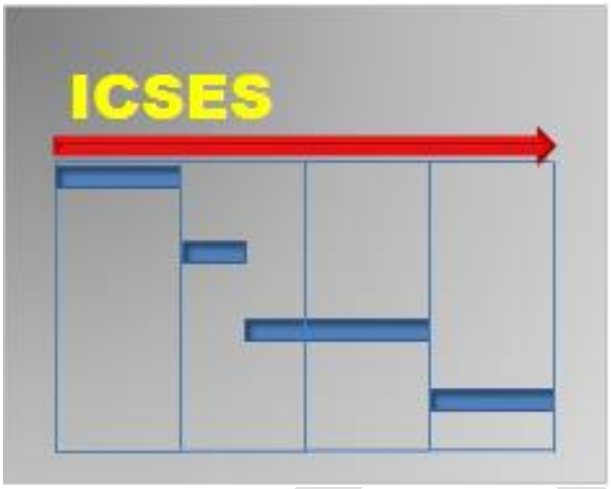

Illinois Construction Scheduling Expert System

Draft User's Manual
Version 2.0 – March 2015

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PREFACE

Illinois Construction Scheduling Expert System (ICSES) is a Windows-based software program used for planning and scheduling road construction projects. The program is designed to allow users to develop an engineer's estimate of time required to complete road and bridge construction projects.

ICSES was developed by researchers at Missouri State University (MSU) in Springfield, Missouri. The program is the product of research sponsored in two phases by the Illinois Center for Transportation (ICT) and MSU. Principal researchers on the project were Dianne K. Slattery, Ph.D., P.E, Kerry T. Slattery, Ph.D., P.E., and Richard D. Bruce, Ph.D. ICSES was designed and written by Kerry Slattery. Program documentation and a user manual were written by Kerry Slattery and Dianne Slattery. Project guidance was given by Technical Review Panels (TRP) consisting of members from the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Adminstration. Special thanks is due to Phase I TRP chairman Michael Ripka and members Jerry Cameron, Kensil Garnett, Michael Hine, Al Mlancik, John Negangard, Ted Nemsky and Dan Wilcox. Members of the Phase II TRP were: Ted Nemsky (chair), Kensil Garnett, Mike Hine, Frank Lowry, Alan Mlacnik, John Negangard, Tim Padgett, Mike Ripka and Eric Therkilden.

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DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

BDE – Bureau of Design and Environment

HMA – Hot Mix Asphalt

ICSES – Illinois Construction Scheduling Expert System

ICORS – Illinois Construction Record System

ICT – Illinois Center for Transportation

IDOT – Illinois Department of Transportation

SSRBCI – Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction in Illinois, adopted January 1, 2012

Job Types

GRADING - Grading
ROAD NEW – Roadway New Alignment
RESURF – Resurfacing
RECON – Roadway Reconstruction
INTERS – Intersection Reconstruction
URECON – Urban Reconstruction
PRPCC – Patching & Resurfacing – Portland Cement Concrete
BRIDGE NEW – Bridge New Construction
BREHAB – Bridge Rehabilitation
BRECON – Bridge Reconstruction
MULTI – Multiple Stage

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) identified a need to improve engineers' estimates of time required to construct typical IDOT projects. A research team from Missouri State University (MSU) was selected to perform the work outlined in a Request for Proposal from the Illinois Center for Transportation (ICT) project "An Expert Systems Approach to Highway Construction Scheduling" ICT project R27-86. The project began on July 1, 2010 and was completed on June 30, 2011.

The primary objective of this research was to develop a software tool to assist highway designers in developing more accurate estimates of the time required to complete highway construction projects in Illinois, and to examine the statewide winter exclusion period and evaluate which construction operations might be carried out in parts of the state during this time based on historical weather records.

Interviews with highway construction contractors, input from IDOT design and construction personnel, records from the Illinois Construction Record System (ICORS), and published reports from the other state DOTs and reference sources provided expert knowledge on how planning and scheduling of highway projects is carried out, the work activities that typically affect project duration (controlling items), and the production rates of those work activities.

Using these sources, the researchers developed project templates for 12 project types and guidance to assist designers in selecting the production rates for controlling items. Each template will present a bar chart project schedule showing only the controlling items. Concurrent activities that may be required to complete the project but are not likely to impact project completion date are not shown.

Constraints on the project can be selected, including the current Projected Number of Working Days per month as specified in Bureau of Design and Environment (BDE) Manual Figure 66-2C, and the winter exclusion period of December 1 through April 30. Historical temperature and rainfall records can be selected to allow users to study the impact of various start dates, the likely project-specific weather throughout the calendar year, and other project specific constraints such as protection of bat habitat or restrictions on road closure dates.

Weather-related constraints on controlling items were referenced to the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction in Illinois (SSRBCI) adopted January 1, 2007. The researchers used the production rates for activities listed in the BDE Manual Figure 66-2B as the standard for naming controlling items, but updated the term "bituminous" to "HMA" for consistency with the SSRBCI.

After finding the duration of each of the controlling activities for a project, the user is given the projected number of working days, the projected number of calendar days, and a completion date for the project.

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GETTING STARTED

System Requirements

ICSES will run on computers running the Windows XP or Windows 7 operating systems. Computers running Windows 8 must have .NET Framework 3.5.1 loaded. Display resolution should be at least 1280 X 800 pixels. Contact your systems administrator for questions regarding your computer's display properties.

Installing ICSES

ICSES Version 2.0 is available for download at Build.MissouriState.edu/CPRIME.

Uses for ICSES

ICSES was designed to develop the estimate of time required for typical highway construction project types for the Illinois Department of Transportation. The tool references the SSRBCI and Illinois climate data. The scheduling tool uses production rates from the IDOT BDE Manual Chapter 66, supplemented with guidance derived from a variety of reference sources. Historical production rate data extracted from the ICORS data on hundreds of recent IDOT projects is also available through the software.

Exiting ICSES

To close ICSES, use the File function on the Menu bar and Select Exit. You will be prompted to save the project before closing.

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USER INTERFACE

Illinois Construction Scheduling Expert System (ICSES) opens with a form that allows the user to choose to begin a New Project or Open and existing Project (Figure 1).

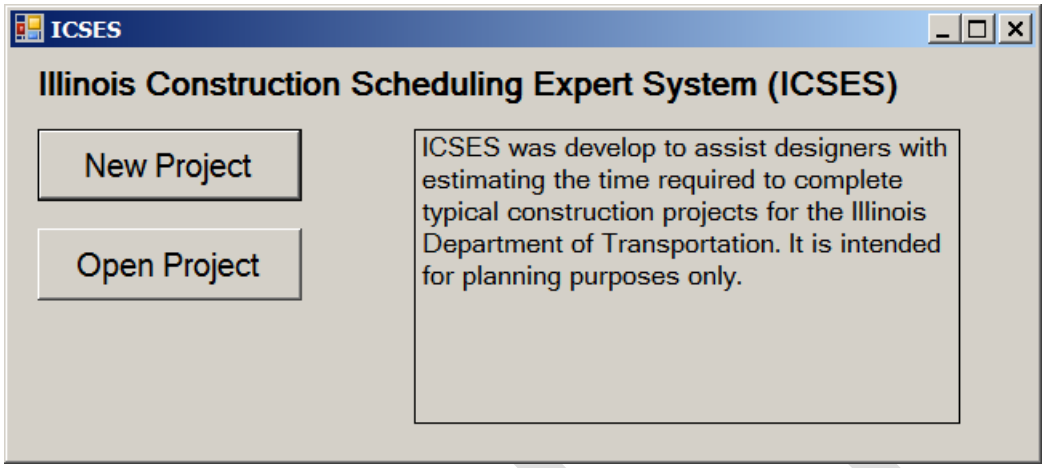
ICSES
Illinois Construction Scheduling Expert System (ICSES)
New Project
Open Project
ICSES was develop to assist designers with estimating the time required to complete typical construction projects for the Illinois Department of Transportation. It is intended for planning purposes only.

Figure 1. Illinois Construction Scheduling Expert System form

New Project

Click the New Project button to open the New Project form (Figure 2). This form allows the user to develop the project Start Date, Enter Project Information and select/review the project template.

Step 1: Choose a Project Start Date

ICSES opens with a default start date computed to be 45 days after the next IDOT letting after today's date. The project start date can be set in one of three ways: choose the anticipated letting date, enter the Start Date or select the date from a calendar. Expanding the Letting Date drop-down box displays standard IDOT letting dates for a three year period from the current date. When the Letting Date is selected, the program will calculate the Start Date based on the default Days to Award (30) and default Days to Start (15). These default values can be modified on the form.

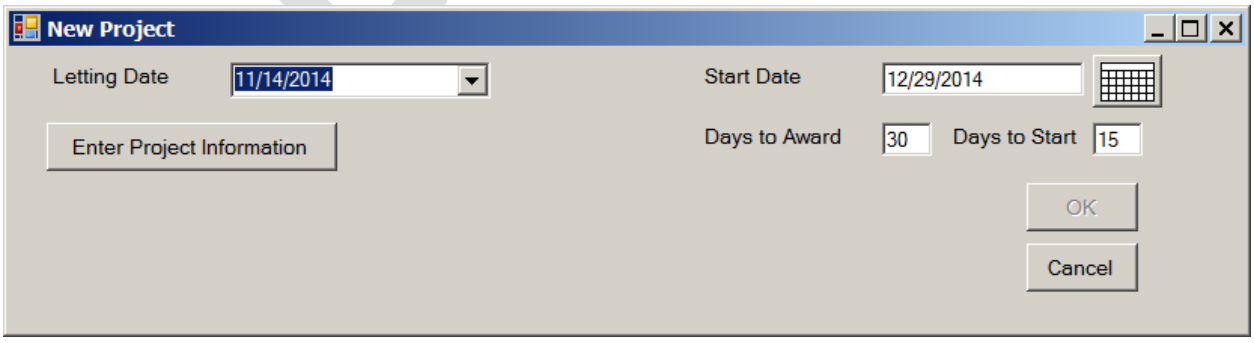

Figure 2. New Project form

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Step 2: Enter Project Information

Click the Enter Project Information button to open the Project Information form (Figure 3). Select District and County from drop-down lists. The user may enter appropriate identifying designations in the Project, Route, Section and Description text boxes (optional). This information will be displayed in the BDE Form 220 that is generated at the end of the schedule development, and may be added later if not completed here. The default Project entry is *NewProject.* A Project name may be entered and will become the default name for project files.

Click OK to close the Project Information form and return to the New Project form.

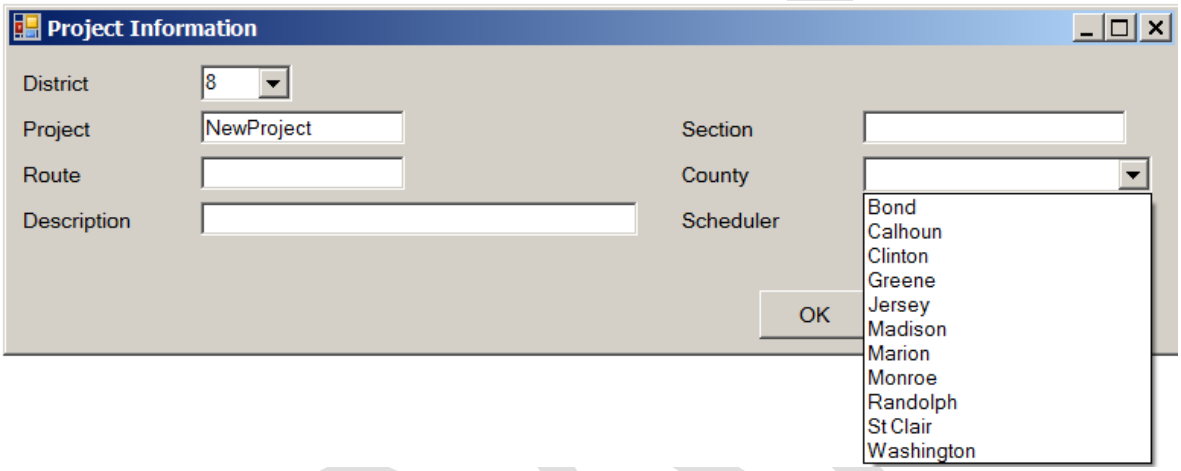

Figure 3. Project Information form

Step 3: Select Project Type

Select the Project Type on the New Project form (Figure 4) from a drop-down list of standard templates for ten common project types: *Grading, Roadway New Alignment, Resurfacing, Roadway Reconstruction, Intersection Reconstruction, Urban Reconstruction, Patching, Bridge New Construction, Bridge Rehabilitation, and Bridge Reconstruction*. These templates represent a starting point for creating a project schedule, and can be modified by adding, deleting, or renaming activities.

The *Custom* template consists of the first and last activities: Mobilization and Checkout / Acceptance, and the user creates the project template by adding relevant activities from a list of standard items. The *Multi-Stage* template option allows the user to construct a project with multiple standard or custom templates in series. Selecting *Saved Template* prompts the user to choose a template created previously by modifying a standard template. These are stored in *.est files and may be shared among users.

Each standard template represents the “critical path” for completing a project, and lists only those construction activities that typically control the schedule for each project type. Construction activities are listed in the typical order of performance, and occur sequentially. Activities that may be performed concurrently to the controlling items but would not affect the schedule do not appear in the template.

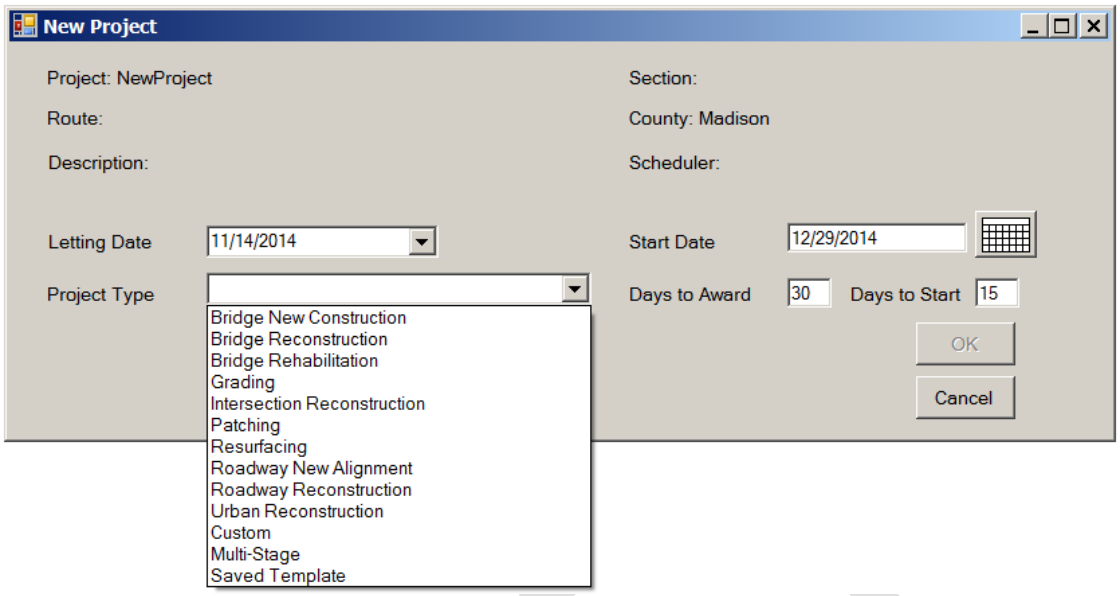

Figure 4. Select template in New Project form

Step 4: Review Schedule

Click the Review button (Figure 5) to display the Template Review form (Figure 6). This form lists the template Activities with their Predecessors and Units. Figure 6 shows this form for the Roadway New Alignment template.

Enter quantities for each activity in the template from the Summary of Quantities for the project. Combine quantities for similar items (e.g., HMA binder and surface course) as necessary. The default Daily Production rate is the numerical average of the low and high values from the BDE Manual Figure 66-2B. The user may modify these rates by typing new values into the Daily Production box.

For more guidance on production rates, the user may check the Calculate Production Rates box in the lower right hand corner of the Template Review form. The production rates displayed will be modified according to one of three models: the BDE 66-2B average rate, a Linear Regression (straight-line fit) or a Power Law (curved-line fit) of historical data on quantities versus actual production rates on completed IDOT projects. Toggle the BDE Manual button to select the Linear Regression or Power Law model.

The use of historical data is described in more detail in the Production Rate Data section of this manual. In most cases, the user will further refine these preliminary production rate values during Step 6: Review Preliminary Schedule. Quantities can be entered for the first time or modified during the schedule review process.

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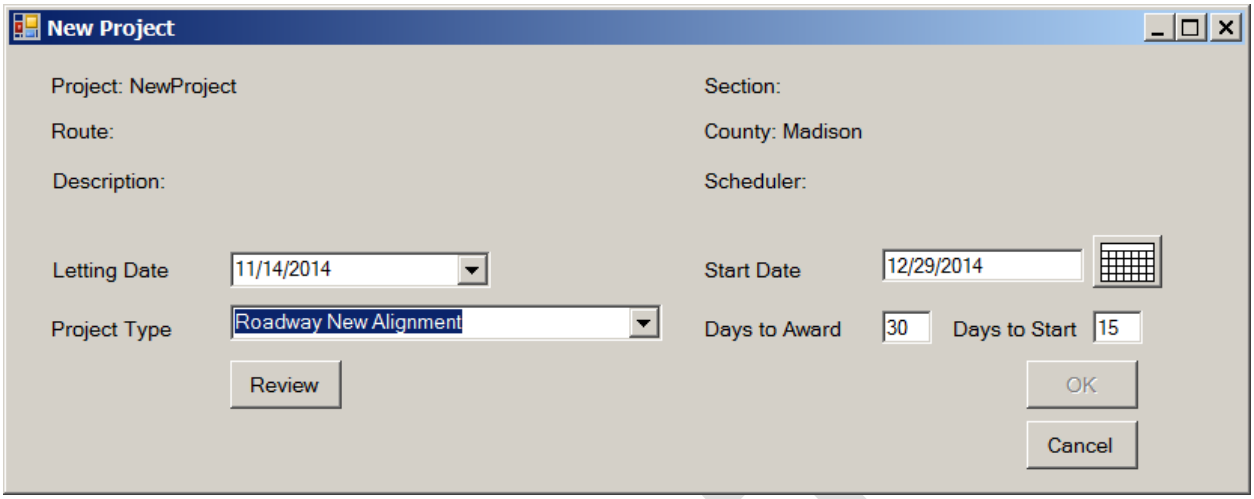

Figure 5. New Project form – Review button displayed

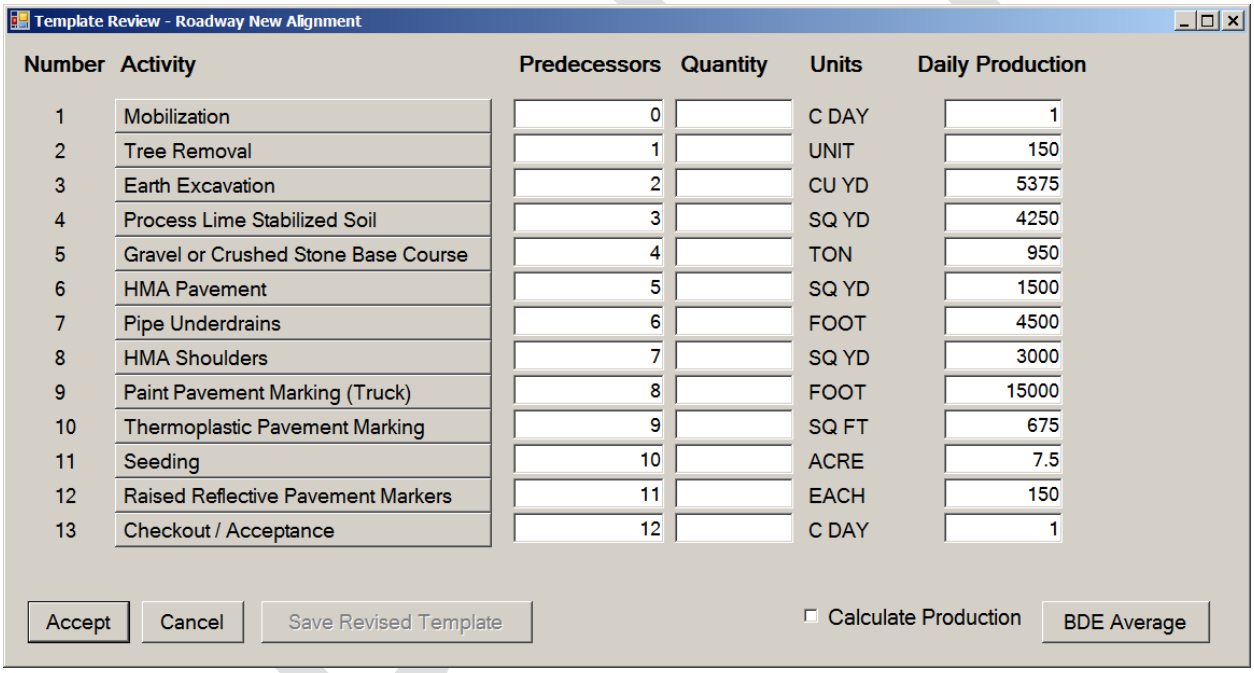
Template Review - Roadway New Alignment
Number
Activity
Predecessors
Quantity
Units
Daily Production
1 Mobilization 0 C DAY 1
2 Tree Removal 1 UNIT 150
3 Earth Excavation 2 CU YD 5375
4 Process Lime Stabilized Soil 3 SQ YD 4250
5 Gravel or Crushed Stone Base Course 4 TON 950
6 HMA Pavement 5 SQ YD 1500
7 Pipe Underdrains 6 FOOT 4500
8 HMA Shoulders 7 SQ YD 3000
9 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 8 FOOT 15000
10 Thermoplastic Pavement Marking 9 SQ FT 675
11 Seeding 10 ACRE 7.5
12 Raised Reflective Pavement Markers 11 EACH 150
13 Checkout / Acceptance 12 C DAY 1
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
BDE Average

Figure 6. Template Review form

Modifying Project Templates

The user can accept the template as presented or modify it. Predecessors can be changed by modifying the numbers. The default precedence is Finish-To-Start; that is, if Activity 2 is the predecessor for Activity 3, Activity 2 must be finished before Activity 3 can be started.

A Start-To-Start precedence can be specified by adding SS+n after the preceding activity number, where *n* is the lag time between the start of the two activities. For example, if

Activity 3 may begin 4 working days after Activity 2 begins, the predecessor for Activity 3 is 2SS+4. The lag time can be modified as the schedule is developed and reviewed. Multiple predecessors can be assigned to one activity by adding predecessor activity numbers separated with commas in the text box (e.g., 3,4,7). Figure 7 shows examples of these predecessor options.

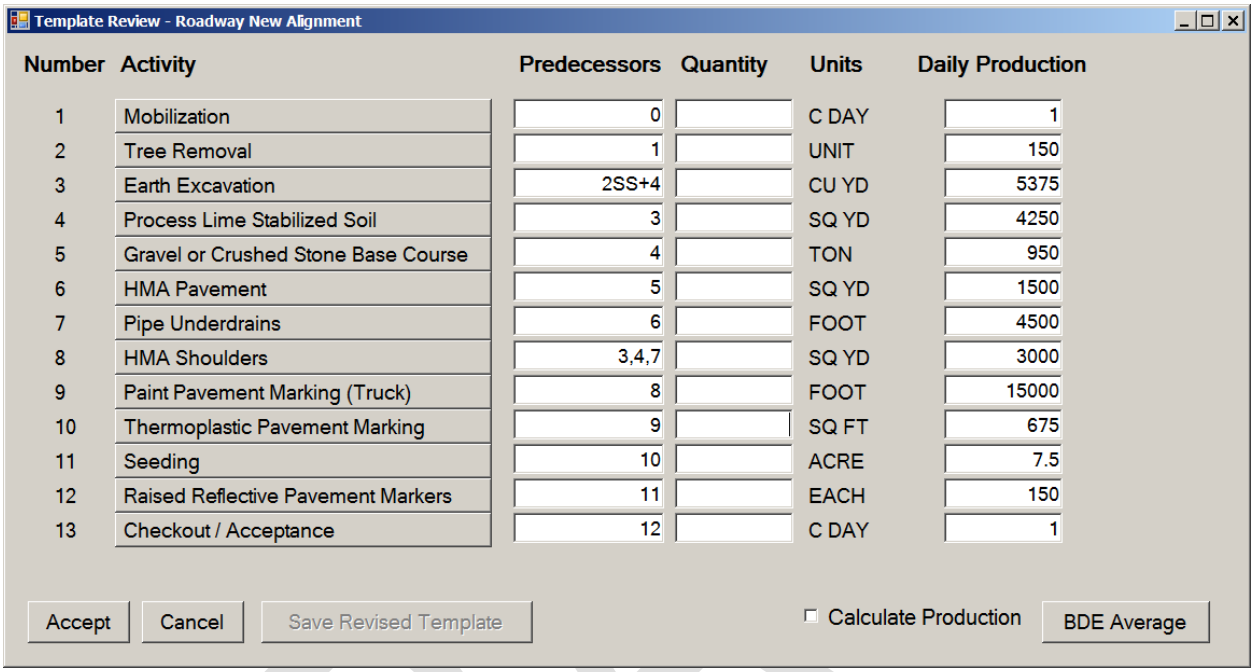
Template Review - Roadway New Alignment
Number
Activity
Predecessors
Quantity
Units
Daily Production
1 Mobilization 0 C DAY 1
2 Tree Removal 1 UNIT 150
3 Earth Excavation 2SS+4 CU YD 5375
4 Process Lime Stabilized Soil 3 SQ YD 4250
5 Gravel or Crushed Stone Base Course 4 TON 950
6 HMA Pavement 5 SQ YD 1500
7 Pipe Underdrains 6 FOOT 4500
8 HMA Shoulders 3,4,7 SQ YD 3000
9 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 8 FOOT 15000
10 Thermoplastic Pavement Marking 9 SQ FT 675
11 Seeding 10 ACRE 7.5
12 Raised Reflective Pavement Markers 11 EACH 150
13 Checkout / Acceptance 12 C DAY 1
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
BDE Average

Figure 7. Enter multiple or Start-To-Start predecessors

To add or delete an activity in the template, left click the Activity name to display three options: *Add Above, Delete* and *Add Below* (Figure 8). Click the Activity name again to cancel these choices. Select *Add Above* or *Add Below* to add a new activity to the template. A drop-down list of available activities will open (Figure 9). Select the desired activity to add it to the template. The list of available activities is linked to production rate data from historical IDOT construction projects.

The Delete button removes a selected activity from the template. Predecessors for other tasks are automatically updated but should be reviewed and modified if required. The user may click the Save Template button to save the modified template to a *.est file for use on other projects.

To change an activity name to one that is more descriptive or helpful in differentiating between multiple instances of the activity, right click the Activity in the standard template and type in a new name. For example, the first instance of an activity, “HMA Binder/Surface Course” may be changed to “HMA Binder Course” with the next instance named “HMA Surface Course.” The production rates will remain linked to the standard Activity name.

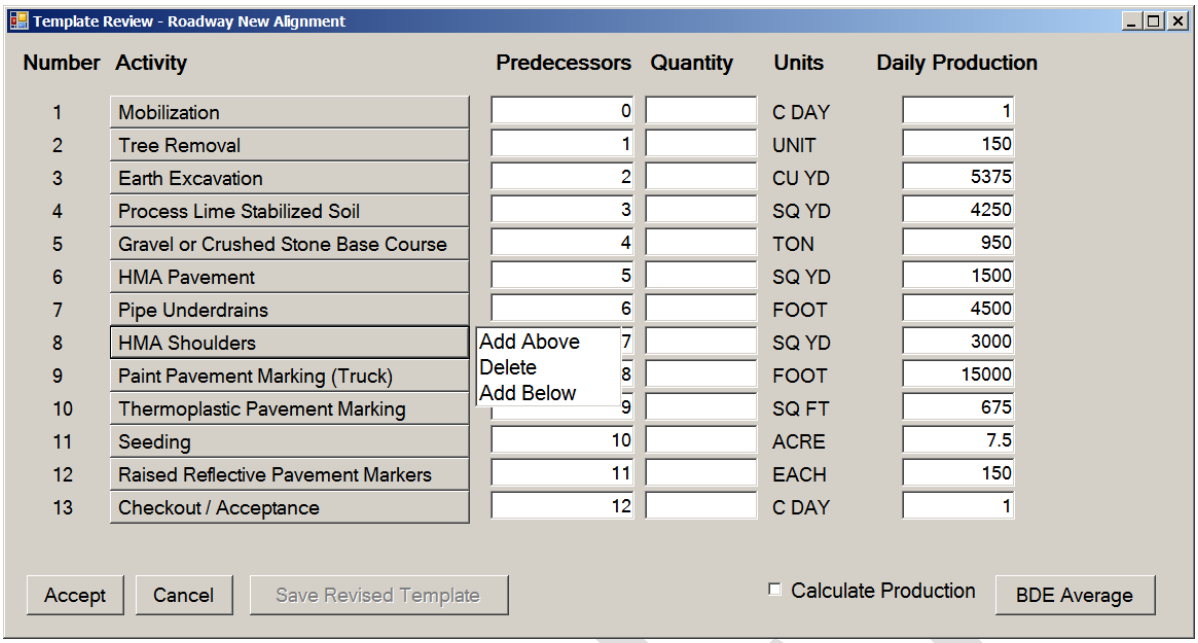
Template Review - Roadway New Alignment
Number
Activity
Predecessors
Quantity
Units
Daily Production
1 Mobilization 0 C DAY 1
2 Tree Removal 1 UNIT 150
3 Earth Excavation 2 CU YD 5375
4 Process Lime Stabilized Soil 3 SQ YD 4250
5 Gravel or Crushed Stone Base Course 4 TON 950
6 HMA Pavement 5 SQ YD 1500
7 Pipe Underdrains 6 FOOT 4500
8 HMA Shoulders 7 SQ YD 3000
9 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 8 FOOT 15000
10 Thermoplastic Pavement Marking 9 SQ FT 675
11 Seeding 10 ACRE 7.5
12 Raised Reflective Pavement Markers 11 EACH 150
13 Checkout / Acceptance 12 C DAY 1
Add Above
Delete
Add Below
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
BDE Average

Figure 8. Add Above, Add Below and Delete options for HMA Shoulders activity

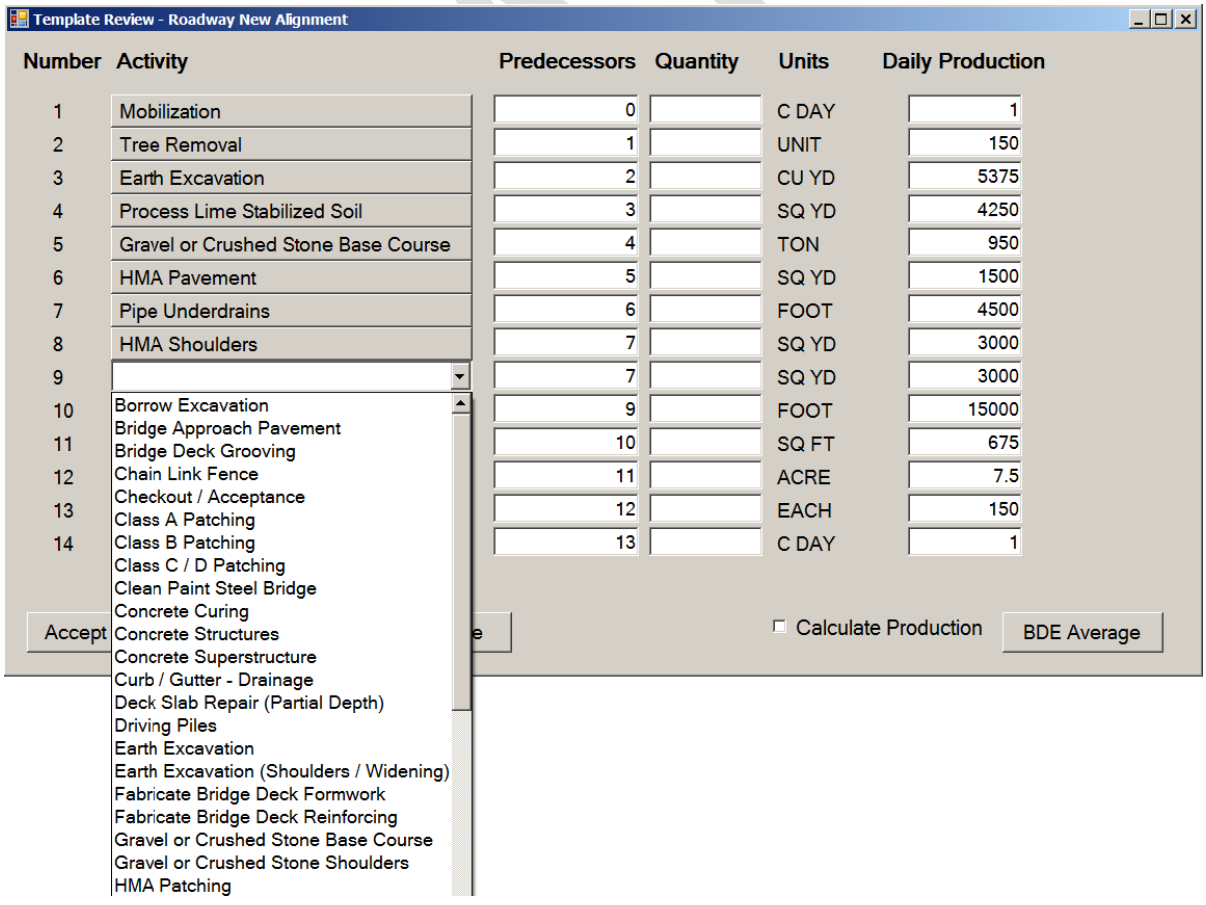

Figure 9. Select an activity to add after HMA Shoulders

Click Accept to use the modified template. Click Cancel to revert to the original, default template. Either choice returns the user to the New Project form. The Template Review form stays open on the desktop to allow for further modification as the schedule is developed.

Select OK in the New Project form to create the project and proceed to the Calendar.

Step 5: Review Calendar

The default Calendar includes a 5-day work week, the winter exclusion period from December 1 – April 30, the Projected Working Days per month from BDE Manual Figure 66-2C (Table 1) and 7 standard holidays per the SSRBCI, Article 107.09. Figure 12 shows the Calendar with the four default constraints and their effective dates shown. The Holidays constraint is selected. Days not affected by holidays are shown in **bold** type on the calendar, while days on which holiday restrictions are imposed are not bold (e.g., May 24-26, 2014 for Memorial Day). The current Project Start Date is indicated with a box on the calendar (December 29 for this example).

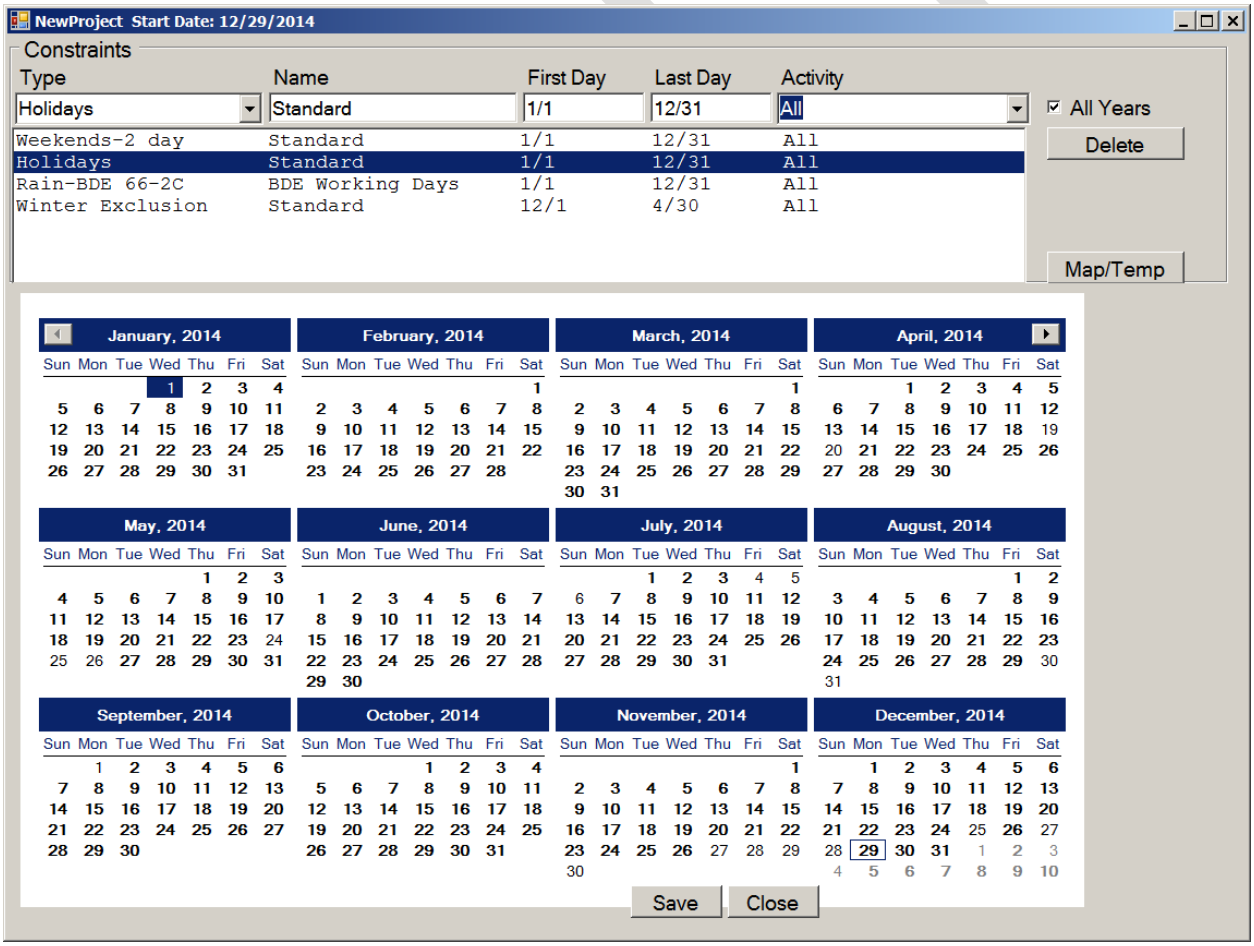

Figure 10. Calendar form

Additional constraints will be activated if the project template contains items that have date limitations. For example, Tree Removal activates an additional default constraint related to the Indiana Bat. Similarly, Seeding activates a default constraint during summer months in accordance with SSRBCI Article 250.07. The user should check the specifications for the recommended dates for the project-specific seed mixtures. Both of these activity-specific constraints can be modified or deleted.

The default constraints can be modified to study the impact of:

- Allowing work during the winter exclusion period (Delete Winter Exclusion)
- Working 6-day weeks (Add Weekends-1 day, Delete Weekends-2 day)
- Expected rain days based on historical rainfall records

The Rain-BDE 66-2C constraint adds enough rain days throughout the month to ensure the number of working days specified in BDE 66-2C (Table 1). Historical rain days are scattered throughout the month and may fall on non-working days such as weekends or holidays.

Table 1. Working Days Per Month, from BDE Manual Chapter 66, Figure 66-2C.

WORKING DAYS PER MONTH												
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
WORKING												
DAYS	0	0	0	0	15	17	17	17	16	16	14	0
CALENDAR												
DAYS	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

Adding constraints

Figure 13 shows the list of available constraint types. The optional project-specific constraint types (below the break line) are reminders of other constraints that may restrict road closures or impact the contractor's ability to perform work on the project. Examples are utility relocation, permits, long lead-time items such as structural steel, and local events such as grain harvest.

If the scheduler wishes to consider project-specific constraints, select the Type, enter a Name and select the First Day and Last Day that work is restricted. These dates may be selected by modifying the date in the text box, by dragging the mouse from the first day on the calendar to the last day, or by clicking the first and last days separately. The calendar can be advanced to the next year before clicking the last day, if necessary.

Designate which activity or activities in the schedule template are restricted by the constraint. Expand the Activity combo box to display all available activities. There is an option to select All activities. If a constraint affects more than one activity, but not all, enter different constraints for each affected activity. Check the All Years box if the constraint is identical for every year of the project. When All Years is checked, the date in the display does not include a year. The example in Figure 13 restricts earth excavation during Utility Relocation in the first year (2015) of the project. Click Add to add the new constraint.

When a constraint is selected, the Add button changes to Delete. Click the Delete button to remove the selected constraint.

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If changes are made to the selected constraint (e.g., dates are changed), the Delete button changes to Modify. Click Modify when changes are complete to save the modifications to the Calendar.

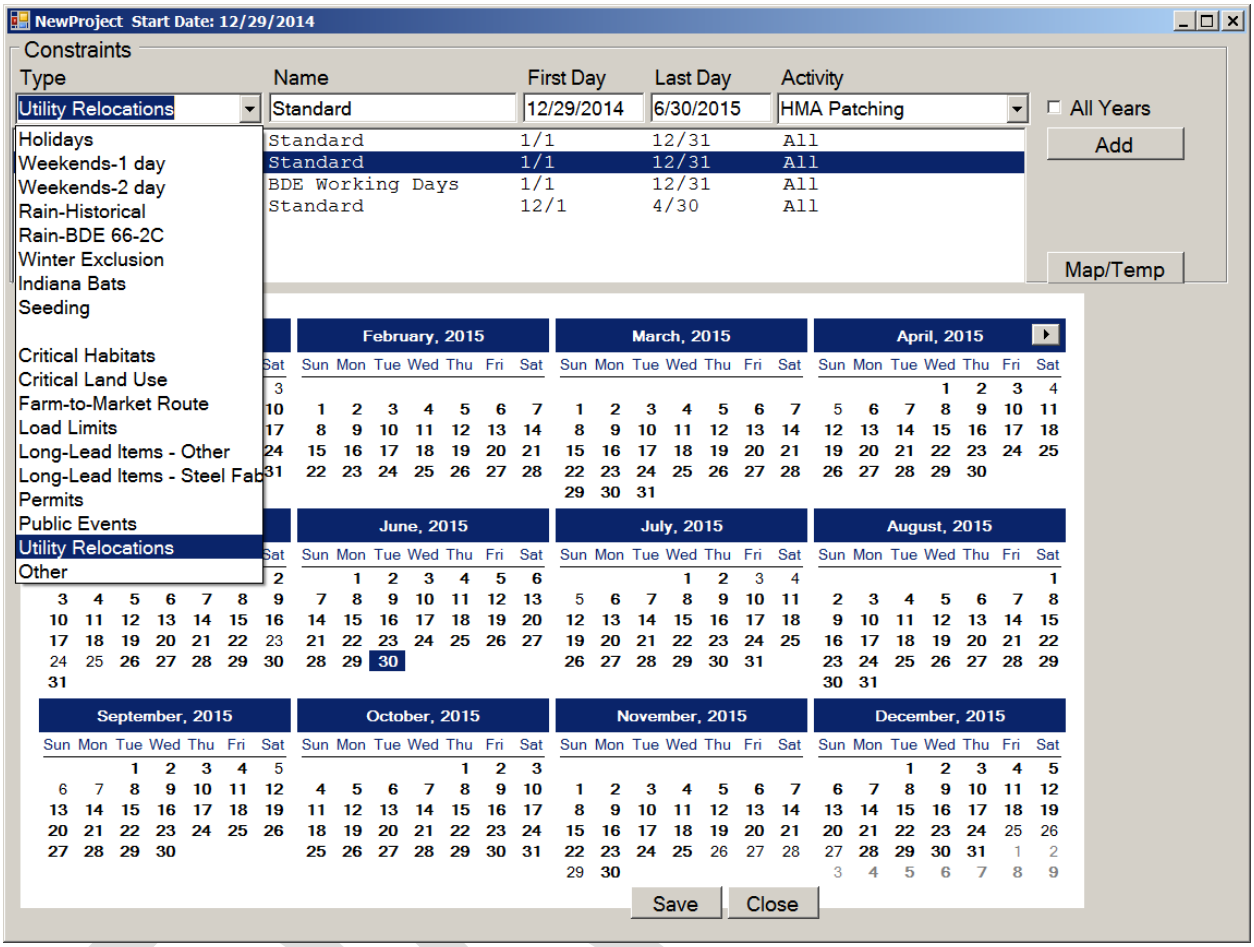

Figure 11. Select constraint type

Temperature-based constraints

Click the Map/Temp button to display a map of Illinois and list the activities in the project template that have temperature restrictions (Figure 14). Toggle the Calendar button to return to the Calendar.

The county in which the project is located (as entered on the Project Information form) will be marked with a red cross. The default location near the center of the county may be revised by clicking on the approximate project location, but this will not significantly affect the results. The program accesses historical temperature records and determines the First Day and Last Day on which the average minimum temperature crosses the threshold for each temperature-limited activity. These dates are displayed as shown in Figure 15.

Three Types of temperature data are available: average minimum, average mean or average maximum daily temperature. The default Type is the minimum temperature. The user

may change the threshold temperature, the First and Last Day and the Type. The Update button must be clicked after changing the Temperature or Type to update the First and Last Days based on historical temperature records. If Update is clicked after manually changing the First Day or Last Day, these values will revert to historically-based dates.

Click the Add button next to each of the temperature-based constraints to add it to the list of constraints for the project. Only constraints shown in the Constraints box will be used in computing the schedule.

Click Save to save changes to the project constraints. Click Close to exit the calendar and display the preliminary project schedule.

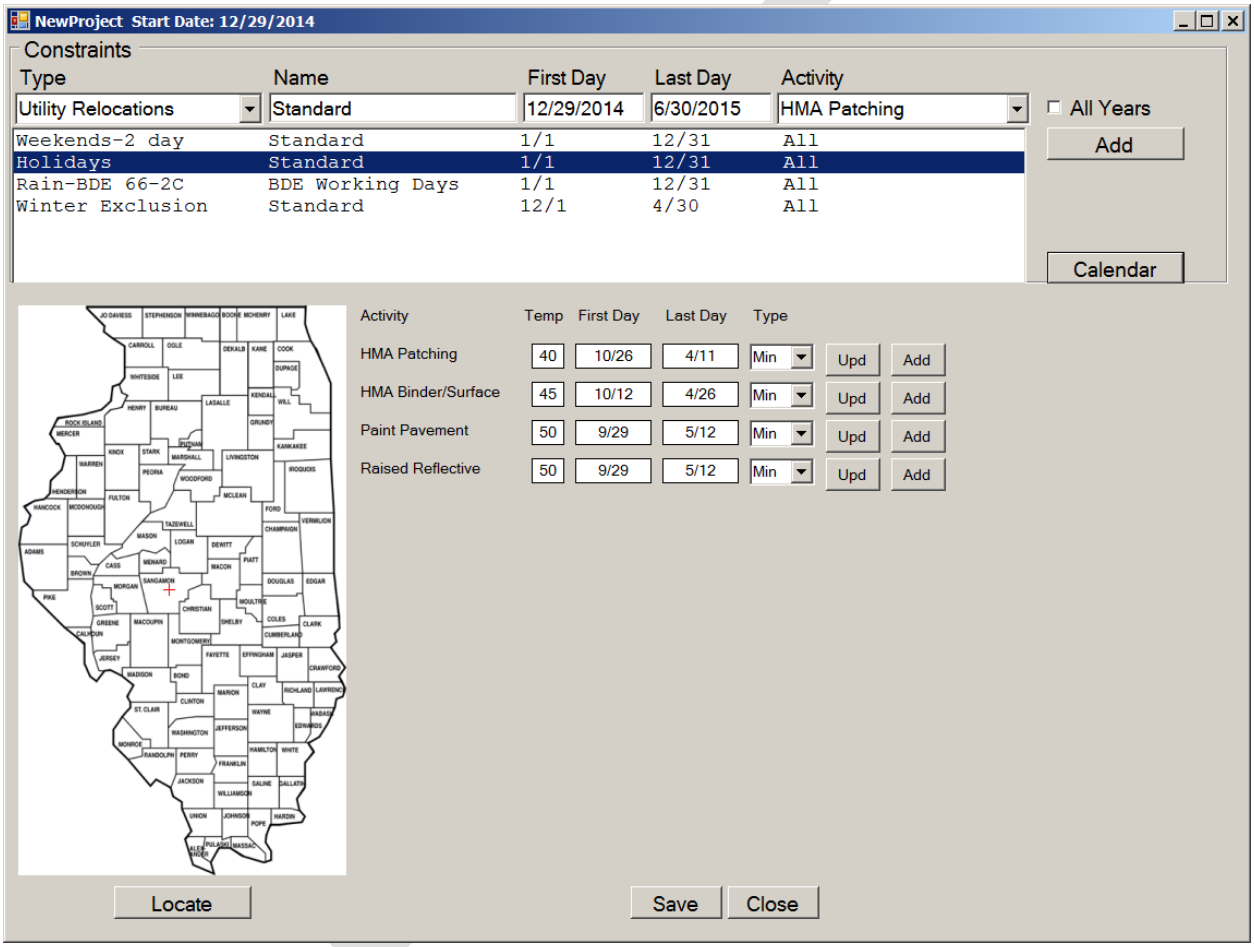

Figure 12. Temperature-based constraint utility

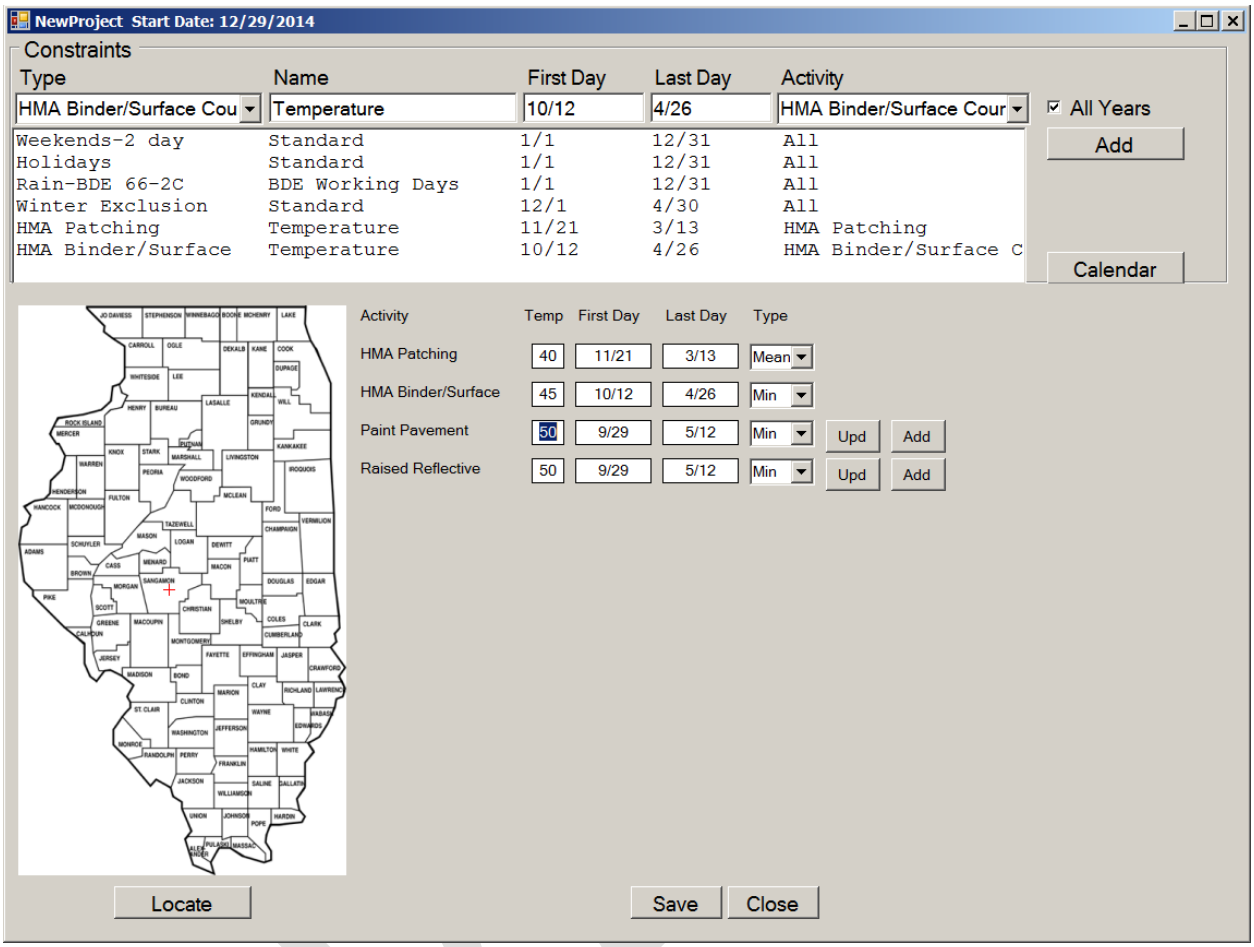

Figure 13. Location/activity-based temperature constraints defined

Step 6: View Preliminary Schedule

A color-coded bar chart schedule is displayed, showing the name, order, duration and predecessors for all activities in the project template. A key to the schedule colors, the Start Date, Completion Date, number of Working Days and the number of Calendar Days are displayed (Figure 14). The bar colors indicate which constraint is expected to prevent work on a given day. Yellow days are working days. The Key for other bar colors is provided below the chart. Scroll bars on the right hand side and across the bottom of the schedule allow the user to examine the entire schedule.

If no Quantities were entered in the Template Review form, all activities are arbitrarily assigned a default duration of five working days. If Quantities were entered in the Template Review form, activity durations will be based on the quantity and the production rate model selected (e.g., BDE Average, Linear Regression or Power Law). The red background color on the Duration buttons (Figure 14) indicates that the preliminary durations have not been reviewed.

In Figure 14, the top bar chart shows the beginning of a Roadway New Alignment project that begins on 9/14/2015. Tree Removal cannot begin until October 1 due to the Indiana roosting dates. The bottom bar chart, accessed by scrolling to the right, shows the first estimation of the end of the project on 6/20/2017.

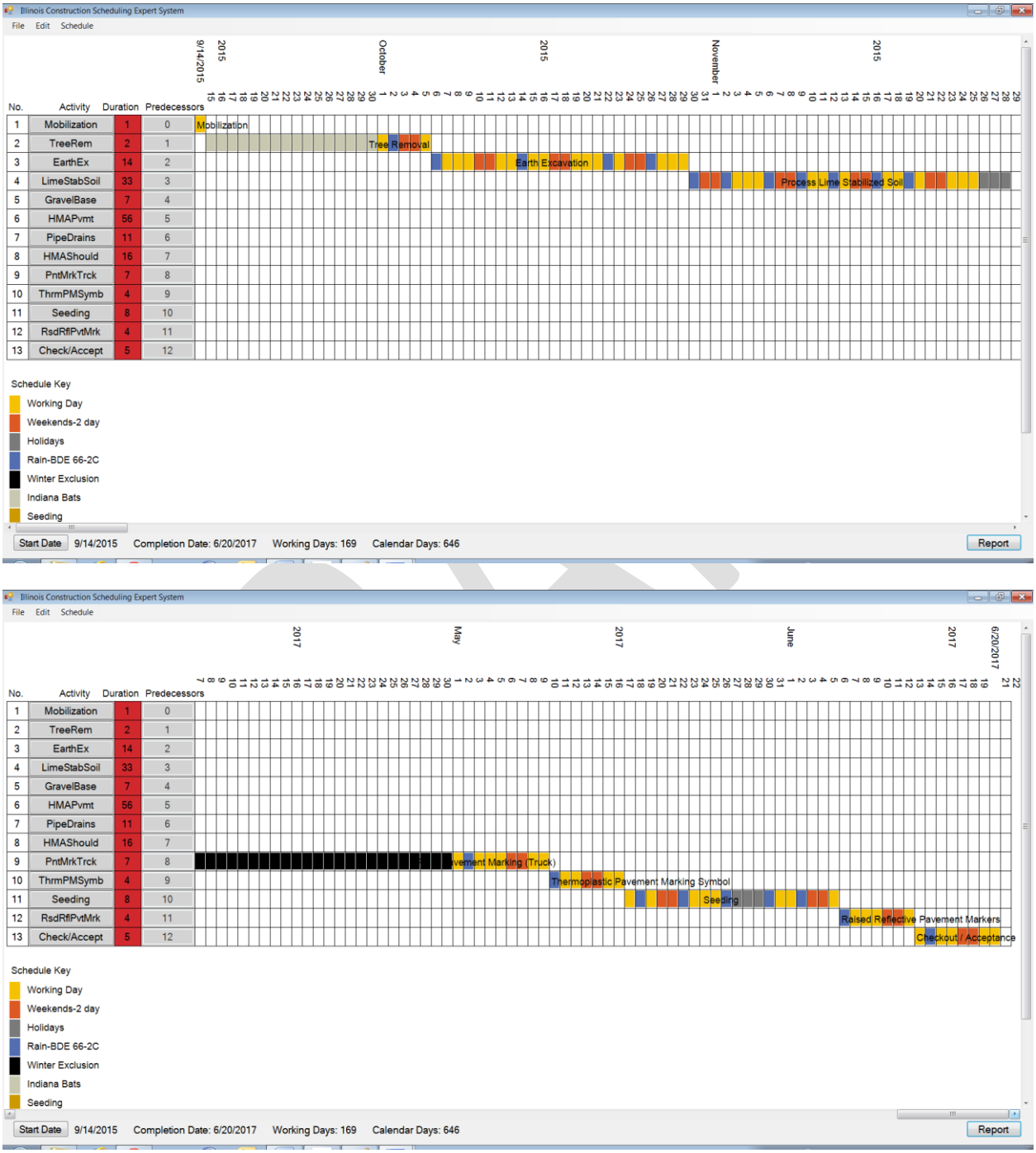

Figure 14. Preliminary bar chart schedule

Step 7: Finalize the Schedule

Evaluate the start and end dates, and update the duration of all activities based on the project quantities and expected production rates for the controlling items listed in the project template.

Start Date

The Start Date for the project can be modified by clicking the Start Date button at the lower, left-hand corner of the schedule form. The user enters the new start date when prompted and clicks OK in the input box to update the entire schedule. This may take several seconds with some Multi-Stage schedules. The Start Date button is disabled when the update begins and will be enabled when the process is finished.

Review/Edit Activity Duration

Click on an Activity in the left column to open the Activity Duration Estimation (ADE) Form. Figure 15 shows the ADE form for the Earth Excavation activity. If a quantity for Earth Excavation was entered on the Template Review form, it will appear in the Quantity box. If not quantity was previously entered, or if the quantity needs to be modified, type in the Quantity box.

ADE forms provide guidance on how to estimate the production rate, based on a typical production rate for one crew. If the user entered or calculated a production rate value in the Template Review form, this value will appear in the Crew Production box. Assign multiple crews to an activity by typing in the # Crew text box. A new Duration is calculated and rounded up to the nearest integer. The Notes box in the lower right corner of the form allows the user to document the assumptions made or reasons for selecting this duration, if desired.

Additional production rate data from various references is provided on the form when available. The current Low and High productivity values from the BDE Manual are shown along with the calculated average value. The three references are: Reference 1(O'Connor et al., 2004), Reference 2 (Atreya, 2007), Reference 3 (IDOT District 5 Production Rate Data).

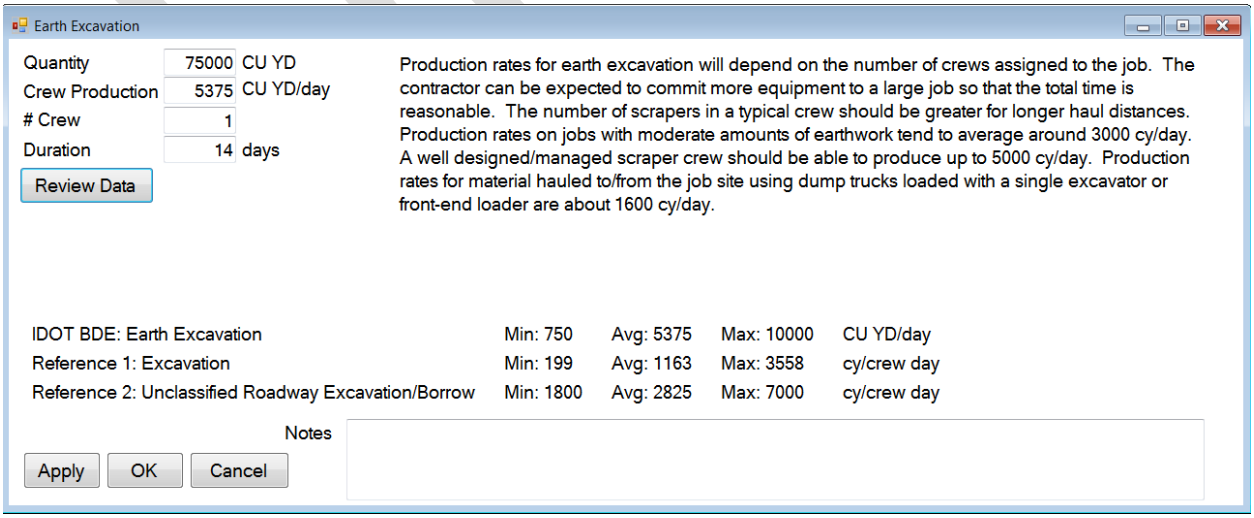
Earth Excavation
Quantity 75000 CU YD
Crew Production 5375 CU YD/day
Crew 1
Duration 14 days
Review Data
Production rates for earth excavation will depend on the number of crews assigned to the job. The contractor can be expected to commit more equipment to a large job so that the total time is reasonable. The number of scrapers in a typical crew should be greater for longer haul distances. Production rates on jobs with moderate amounts of earthwork tend to average around 3000 cy/day. A well designed/managed scraper crew should be able to produce up to 5000 cy/day. Production rates for material hauled to/from the job site using dump trucks loaded with a single excavator or front-end loader are about 1600 cy/day.
IDOT BDE: Earth Excavation Min: 750 Avg: 5375 Max: 10000 CU YD/day
Reference 1: Excavation Min: 199 Avg: 1163 Max: 3558 cy/crew day
Reference 2: Unclassified Roadway Excavation/Borrow Min: 1800 Avg: 2825 Max: 7000 cy/crew day
Notes
Apply
OK
Cancel

Figure 15. Activity Duration Estimation form

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Finally, historical production data from IDOT projects can be viewed graphically on the Production Rate Data (PRD) form. The production rate for an activity on any given project is likely to be influenced by the quantity of work for that particular activity. Contractors are expected to mobilize additional resources or use more efficient production methods on activities with large quantities. This data is available through ISCES for controlling activities. The data and simple regression analyses of the data are intended to assist the scheduler in determining an appropriate production rate. The values calculated from the regression analyses based on the quantity are not intended to be used as the "exact" production rate. These values were available in the Template Review form to be used as preliminary production rates, but the user of the ICSES software is expected to use these results combined with their experience and understanding of the project to determine the final production rate used in the schedule.

Click Review Data on the ADE form to see a data plot of production rate versus quantity (Figure 16) for all currently available data. The project quantity for Earth Excavation (75,000 CY) is indicated with a vertical line. The values at which this quantity intercepts the linear regression fit through the production rate data (2170 CY/day) and the power law fit (4304 CY/day) are indicated on the graph. The maximum quantity (162,379 CY) and the maximum production rate in the data set (7355 CY/day) are indicated on the X and Y axes, respectively.

The data can be filtered by checking/unchecking boxes to view data by District, Job Type, Quantity (greater than or less than a specified quantity), or Duration (greater than or less than a specified number of days). Hover the mouse over the abbreviation for the Job Type to display the full name. The named job types correspond to the 10 templates available in the ICSES program. There were several other job types in the database that occur infrequently or have few activities (e.g., cable guardrail repair). Data from these is included in the Other category.

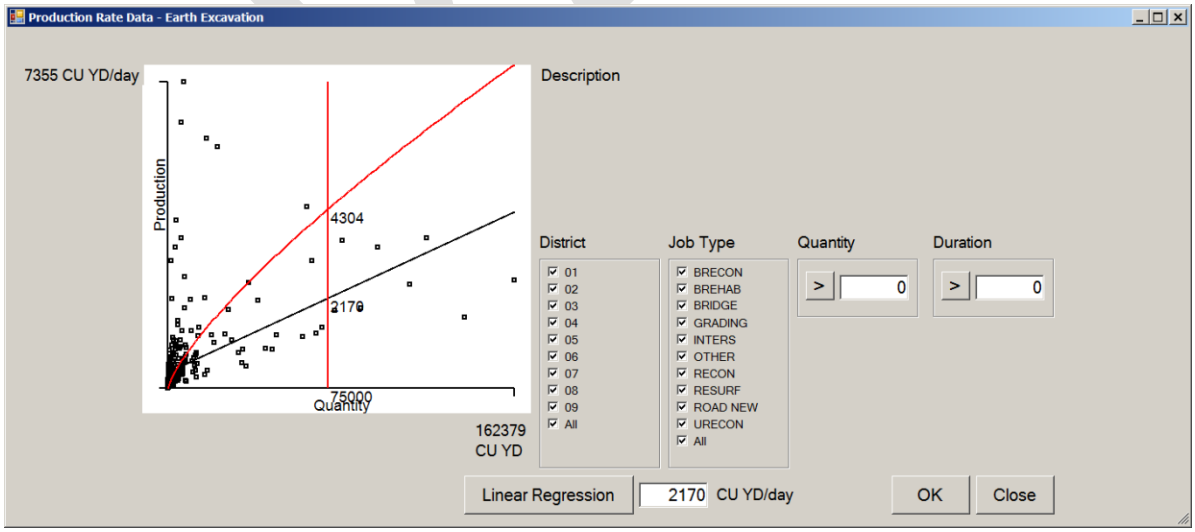


Figure 16. Production Rate Data Form

Right-click on any data point to delete that point from the displayed data and from the regression calculations. Data points that are obvious outliers can be removed in this way. The regression analyses are automatically updated when the collection of data points is modified. All

data points can be restored by closing the Production Rate Data form and reopening it by clicking Review Data in the ADE form.

Left-click on any data point in the plot to view information on the project from which it was derived (Figure 17). Here, clicking the data point indicated by the blue arrow gives information for a project reconstructing Ridge Road beneath Interstate 80 (District 3) in which 67,446 CY of Earth Excavation was completed at a production rate of 3065 CY/day. After considering all relevant guidance, the user will select a production rate or duration for the activity.

The plot and regression analyses are updated after any change to the data pool. The value of the Linear Regression function at the activity quantity is shown next to the Linear Regression button. Toggling that button will show the production rate based on the Power Law regression. The user can modify the production rate shown. For example, the user may choose to manually round the value. Clicking OK closes the Production Rate Data form and transfers the production rate to the ADE form. Clicking Close just closes the Production Rate Data form without making changes to the ADE form.

Click OK to accept or Close to reject the suggested production rate on the PRD form and return to the ADE form. If applicable, new production rate appears in the Crew Production box and the Duration has been modified.

Click OK on the ADE to return to the project schedule. The duration of the Earth Excavation Activity is now Green, indicating that it has been reviewed and/or modified (Figure 18). Continue reviewing and modifying activity durations as applicable.

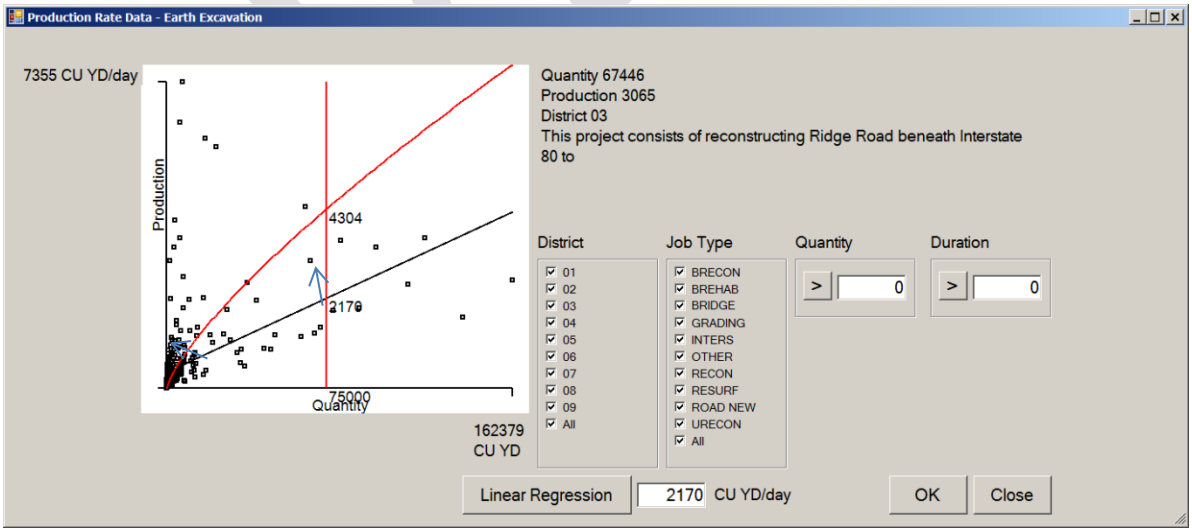


Figure 17. Historic Production Rate Information

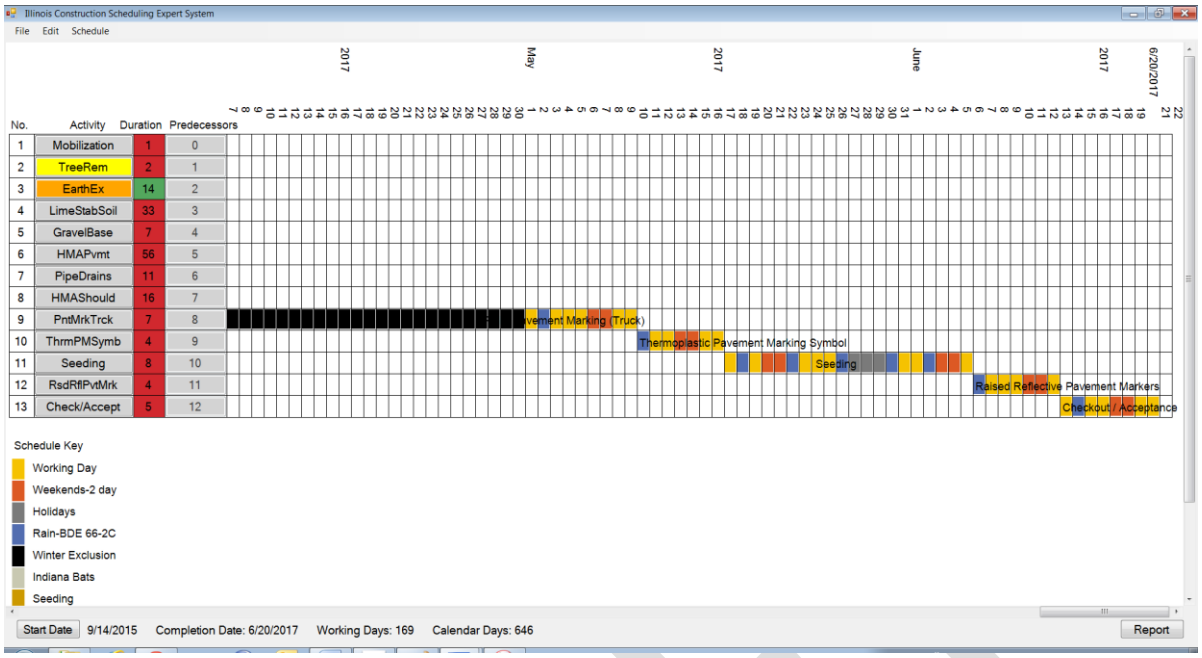


Figure 18. Schedule Review Process

Calculators are provided on some ADE forms to assist with estimating. Figure 19 shows the HMA Pavement ADE form for full depth HMA pavement. The production rate will generally be governed by the tons/hour supplied by the asphalt plant supporting the activity, while the bid quantity is usually given in square yards. The calculator allows the user to input additional parameters for the paving job to convert tons/hour available from the asphalt plant to square yards/day.

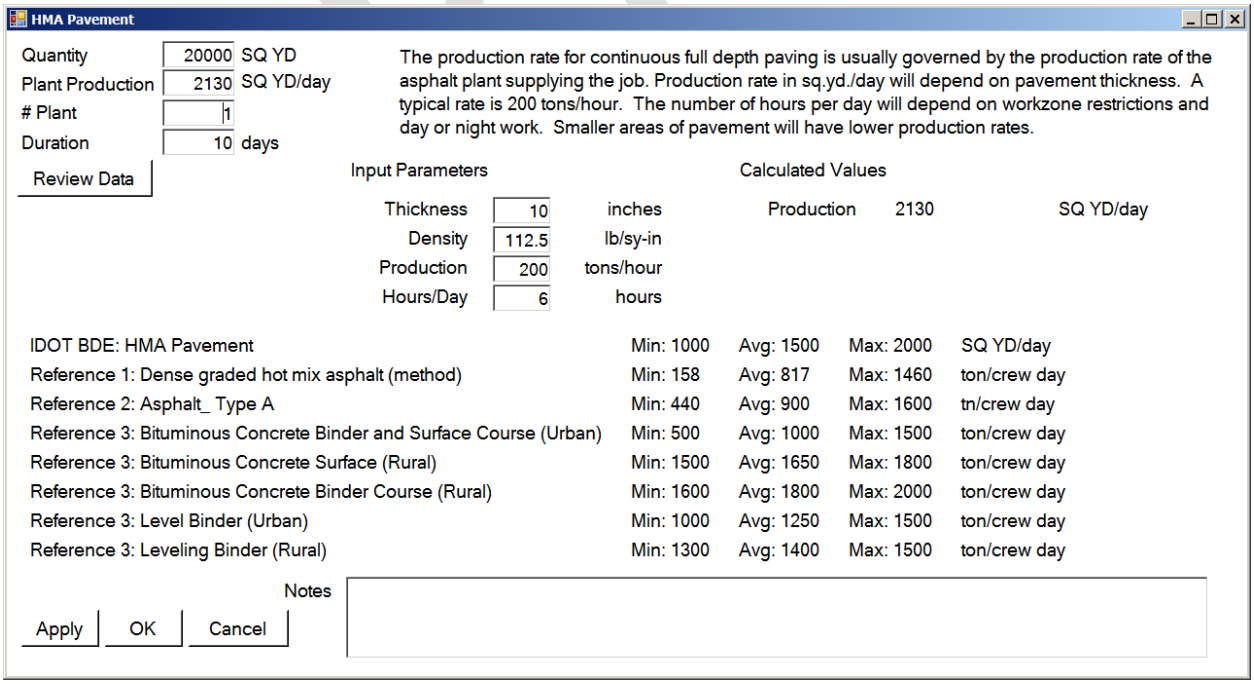
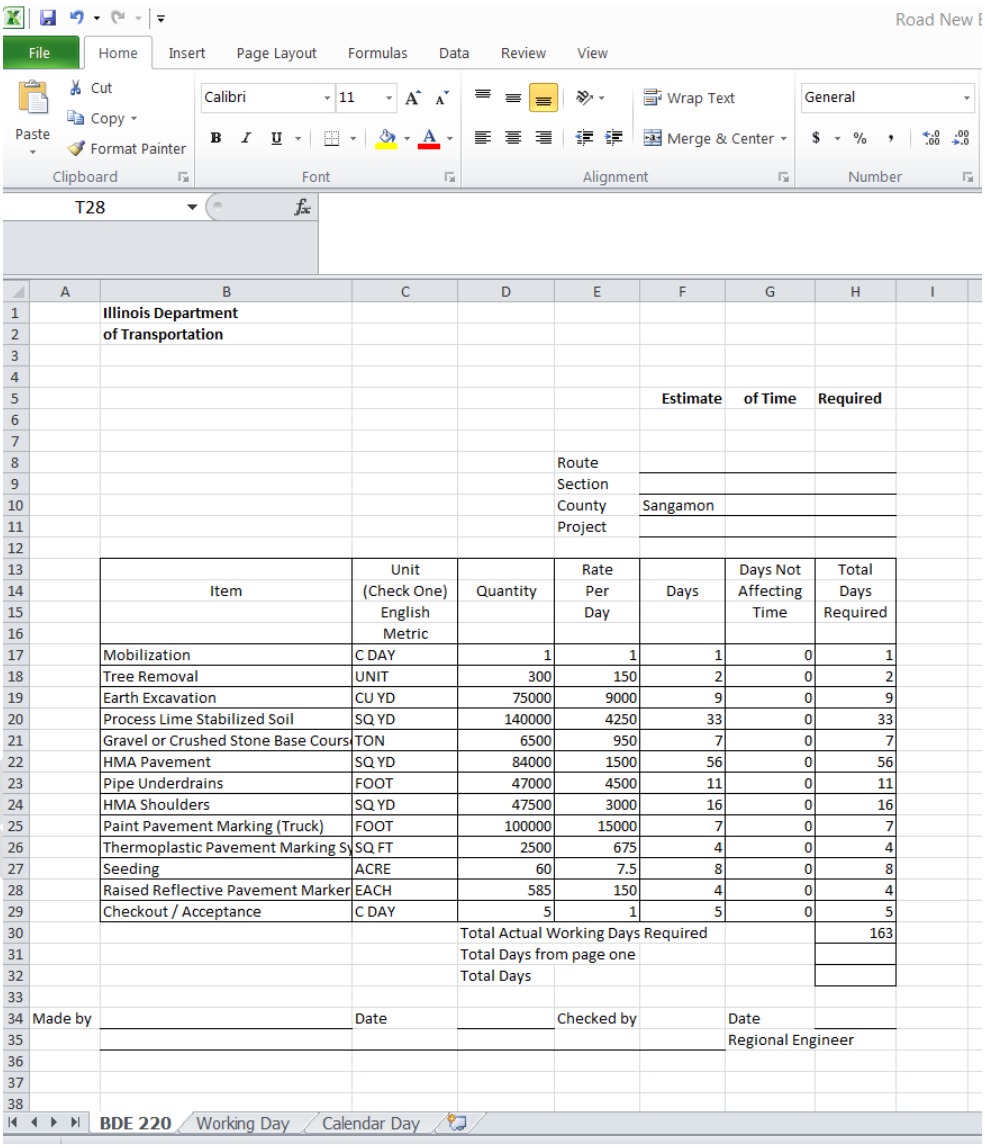

HMA Pavement
Quantity 20000 SQ YD
Plant Production 2130 SQ YD/day
Plant 1
Duration 10 days
Review Data
The production rate for continuous full depth paving is usually governed by the production rate of the asphalt plant supplying the job. Production rate in sq.yd./day will depend on pavement thickness. A typical rate is 200 tons/hour. The number of hours per day will depend on workzone restrictions and day or night work. Smaller areas of pavement will have lower production rates.
Input Parameters
Calculated Values
Thickness 10 inches
Density 112.5 lb/sy-in
Production 200 tons/hour
Hours/Day 6 hours
Production 2130 SQ YD/day
IDOT BDE: HMA Pavement Min: 1000 Avg: 1500 Max: 2000 SQ YD/day
Reference 1: Dense graded hot mix asphalt (method) Min: 158 Avg: 817 Max: 1460 ton/crew day
Reference 2: Asphalt_ Type A Min: 440 Avg: 900 Max: 1600 tn/crew day
Reference 3: Bituminous Concrete Binder and Surface Course (Urban) Min: 500 Avg: 1000 Max: 1500 ton/crew day
Reference 3: Bituminous Concrete Surface (Rural) Min: 1500 Avg: 1650 Max: 1800 ton/crew day
Reference 3: Bituminous Concrete Binder Course (Rural) Min: 1600 Avg: 1800 Max: 2000 ton/crew day
Reference 3: Level Binder (Urban) Min: 1000 Avg: 1250 Max: 1500 ton/crew day
Reference 3: Leveling Binder (Rural) Min: 1300 Avg: 1400 Max: 1500 ton/crew day
Notes
Apply
OK
Cancel

Figure 19. HMA Pavement ADE form

Step 8: Generate Report

Click the Report button to generate a report of the results in Microsoft Excel. The file contains three worksheets: BDE Form 220, Working Day and Calendar Day. The BDE 220 worksheet follows the format of the "BDE220a.xls" spreadsheet. The other sheets are bar charts of the schedule. These bar charts can be resized and formatted for printing as desired.



Illinois Department of Transportation

					Estimate	of Time	Required
				Route			
				Section			
				County	Sangamon		
				Project			

Item	Unit (Check One) English Metric	Quantity	Rate Per Day	Days	Days Not Affecting Time	Total Days Required
Mobilization	C DAY	1	1	1	0	1
Tree Removal	UNIT	300	150	2	0	2
Earth Excavation	CU YD	75000	9000	9	0	9
Process Lime Stabilized Soil	SQ YD	140000	4250	33	0	33
Gravel or Crushed Stone Base Cours	TON	6500	950	7	0	7
HMA Pavement	SQ YD	84000	1500	56	0	56
Pipe Underdrains	FOOT	47000	4500	11	0	11
HMA Shoulders	SQ YD	47500	3000	16	0	16
Paint Pavement Marking (Truck)	FOOT	100000	15000	7	0	7
Thermoplastic Pavement Marking Sy	SQ FT	2500	675	4	0	4
Seeding	ACRE	60	7.5	8	0	8
Raised Reflective Pavement Marker	EACH	585	150	4	0	4
Checkout / Acceptance	C DAY	5	1	5	0	5
		Total Actual Working Days Required				163
		Total Days from page one				
		Total Days				

Made by _____ Date _____ Checked by _____ Date _____

Regional Engineer

BDE 220 | Working Day | Calendar Day

Figure 20. Report Format

Open Project

If Open Project was selected in the ICSES form the user is prompted to select the *.esp project file to open.

Schedule Options

ICSES Schedule form

The ICSES Schedule form is displayed when an existing project is opened or after the Calendar form is Saved and Closed when creating a new project. The menu bar for the form displaying the ICSES Schedule has 3 selections: File, Edit, and Schedule. A fourth, Multi-Stage, item is provided when this template option is used.

File Options

Save Project/Save Project As

The project can be saved at any time. The Save Project As option allows the user to save under a new name. The previously saved version will be retained under the old name.

Exit

Select Exit to exit the program.

Edit Options

Calendar

The user Edits the Calendar for the project to characterize work restrictions due to weather and other constraints. Weekends, holidays, expected rain days and days that are too cold to perform work on controlling items are identified. The user can also enter other types of constraints related to local and job conditions that will restrict when work is allowed. In Multi-Stage projects, the calendar for the current stage is displayed for editing.

Project Information

Selecting Project Information opens the Project Information form (Figure 3) to edit these entries.

Schedule Option

Refresh

The user can select Schedule | Refresh at any time; however, the schedule is automatically refreshed after any change so this will rarely be necessary.

Multi-Stage Options

Stage n

The user selects the desire Stage for editing. The appropriate bar chart schedule will displayed. If Edit | Calendar is selected, the calendar for that stage will be shown to allow the user to add or modify constraints.

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EXAMPLES

Example 1: Resurfacing project

This example is based on a project from Vermillion County completed in 2009. The example will be planned in 2015 to take place during the same time of year. Run ICSES and select New Project. Select the April 2015 letting date. Change Days to Award to 45 and Days to Start to 35. Click the Enter Project Information button (Figure 21).

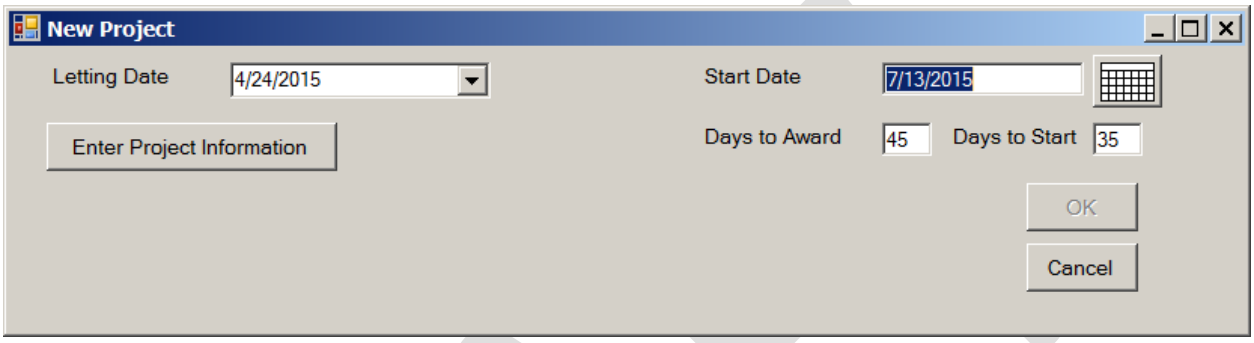

Figure 21. New project form

Select District 5 then Vermillion from the drop-down list of counties in District 5. Enter additional project information as shown in Figure 22. Click OK.

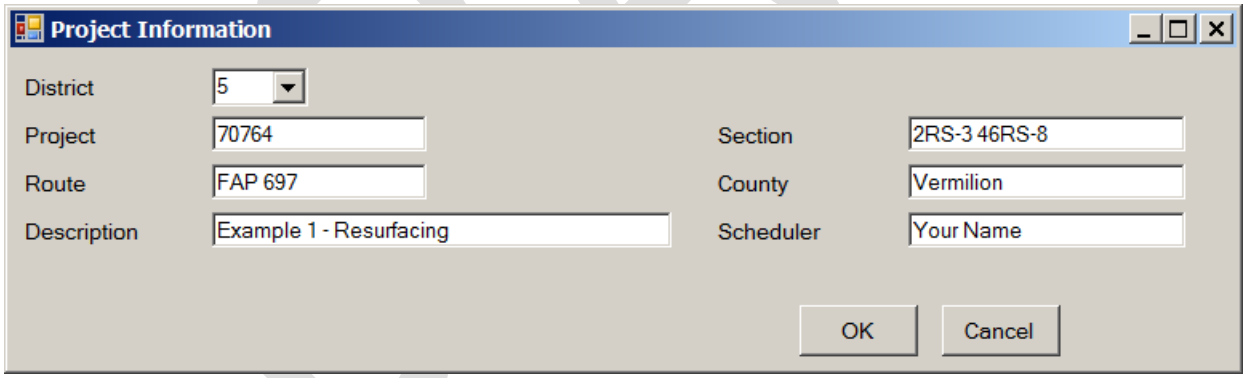

Figure 22. Enter Project Information

Select Resurfacing from the drop-down list of Project Types (Figure 23). Click Review to display the Review Template form.

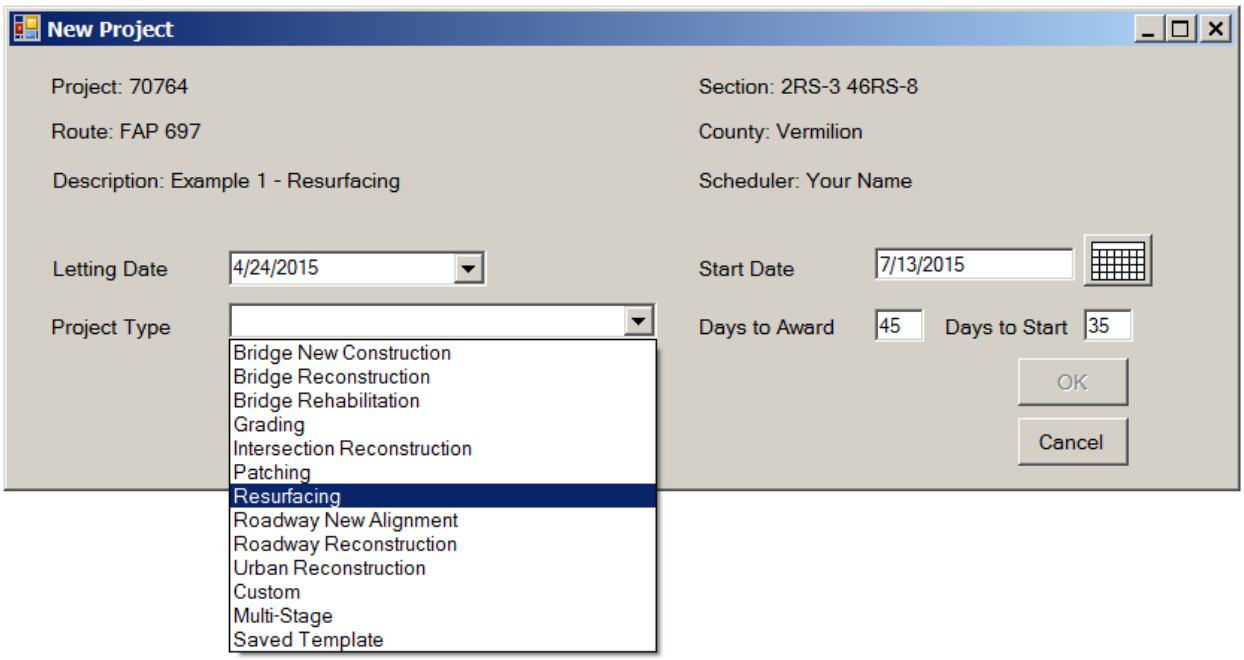

Figure 23. Select the Resurfacing Project Type

Figure 24 shows the Resurfacing Template. Delete three activities: Curb-Gutter/Drainage, Gravel or Crushed Stone Shoulders and Raised Reflective Pavement Markers by clicking the activity and selecting Delete from the pop-up menu (Figure 25).

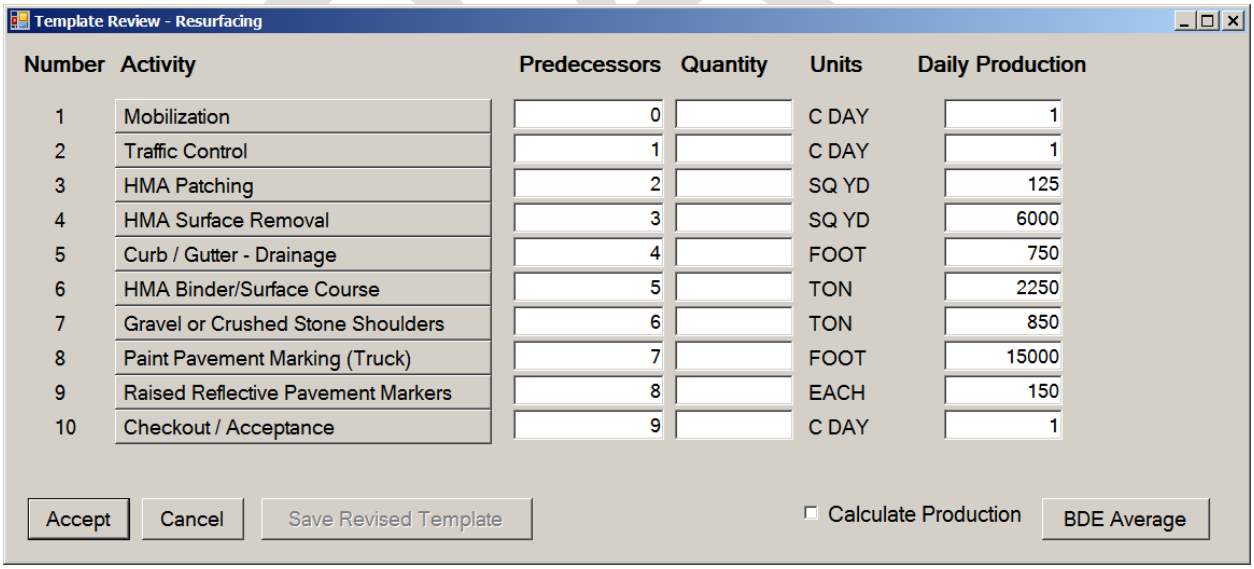
Template Review - Resurfacing
Number Activity Predecessors Quantity Units Daily Production
1 Mobilization 0 C DAY 1
2 Traffic Control 1 C DAY 1
3 HMA Patching 2 SQ YD 125
4 HMA Surface Removal 3 SQ YD 6000
5 Curb / Gutter - Drainage 4 FOOT 750
6 HMA Binder/Surface Course 5 TON 2250
7 Gravel or Crushed Stone Shoulders 6 TON 850
8 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 7 FOOT 15000
9 Raised Reflective Pavement Markers 8 EACH 150
10 Checkout / Acceptance 9 C DAY 1
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
BDE Average

Figure 24. Review Resurfacing template

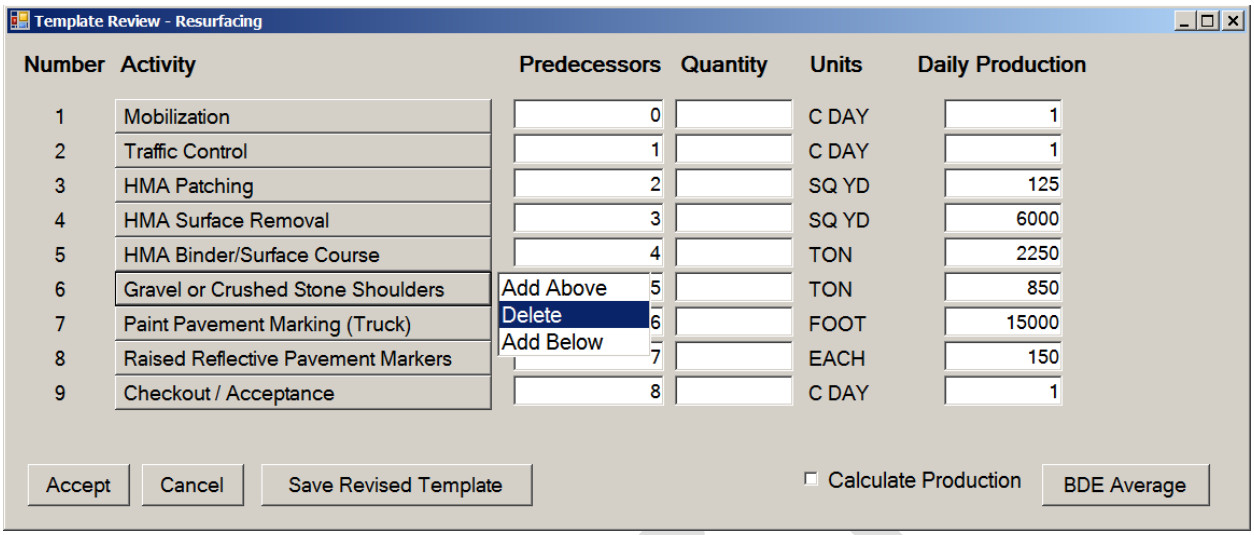

Figure 25. Delete unnecessary activities

Add HMA Shoulders after HMA Binder/Surface Course by clicking HMA Binder/Surface Course and selecting Add Below from the drop-down menu. Select HMA Shoulders from the drop-down list as shown in Figure 26.

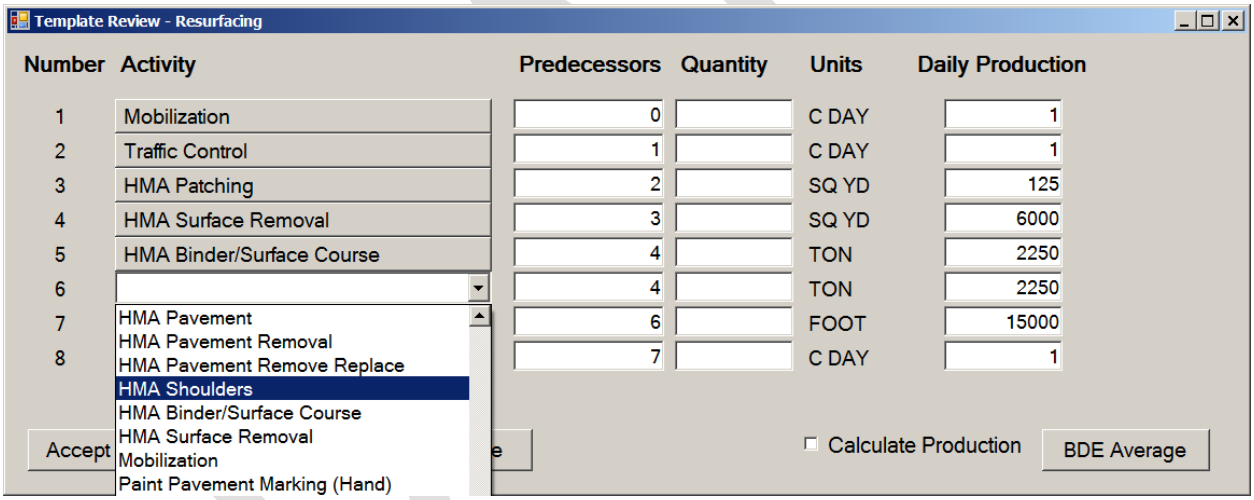

Figure 26. Add HMA Shoulders

Enter quantities in the Template Review form as shown in Figure 27. The default Daily Production rates are the average of the low and high values from the BDE Manual. Check Calculate Production and Click BDE Average to view production rates based on the input quantity and the linear regression fit to available production rate data (Figure 28). Click Linear to toggle the button to show the rate based on a Power Law fit (Figure 29). Click the button again to return to the BDE Average value. Click Accept to display the New Project form, then Click OK to display the Calendar form (Figure 30). Note that the production rates derived from regression analyses use all available data. The user should consider refining these estimates on an activity-by-activity basis later is the process.

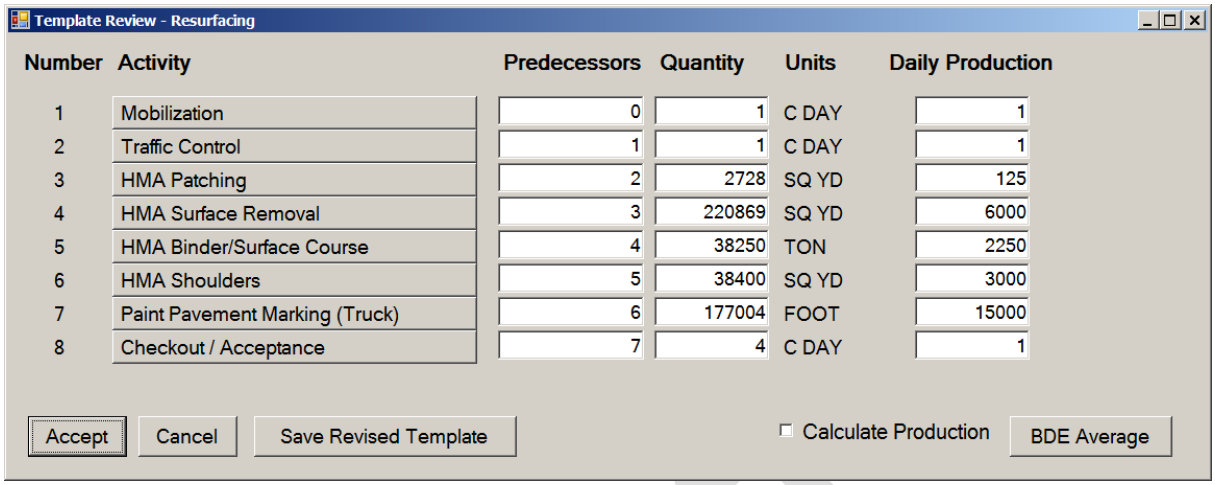
Template Review - Resurfacing
Number Activity Predecessors Quantity Units Daily Production
1 Mobilization 0 1 C DAY 1
2 Traffic Control 1 1 C DAY 1
3 HMA Patching 2 2728 SQ YD 125
4 HMA Surface Removal 3 220869 SQ YD 6000
5 HMA Binder/Surface Course 4 38250 TON 2250
6 HMA Shoulders 5 38400 SQ YD 3000
7 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 6 177004 FOOT 15000
8 Checkout / Acceptance 7 4 C DAY 1
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
BDE Average

Figure 27. Enter quantities

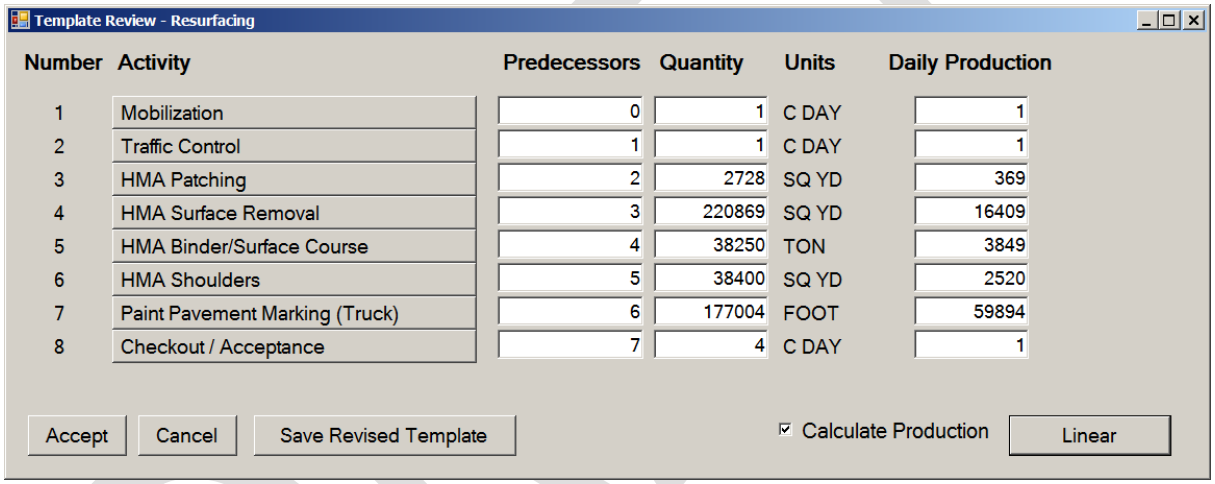
Template Review - Resurfacing
Number Activity Predecessors Quantity Units Daily Production
1 Mobilization 0 1 C DAY 1
2 Traffic Control 1 1 C DAY 1
3 HMA Patching 2 2728 SQ YD 369
4 HMA Surface Removal 3 220869 SQ YD 16409
5 HMA Binder/Surface Course 4 38250 TON 3849
6 HMA Shoulders 5 38400 SQ YD 2520
7 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 6 177004 FOOT 59894
8 Checkout / Acceptance 7 4 C DAY 1
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
Linear

Figure 28. View production rates based on linear regression analysis

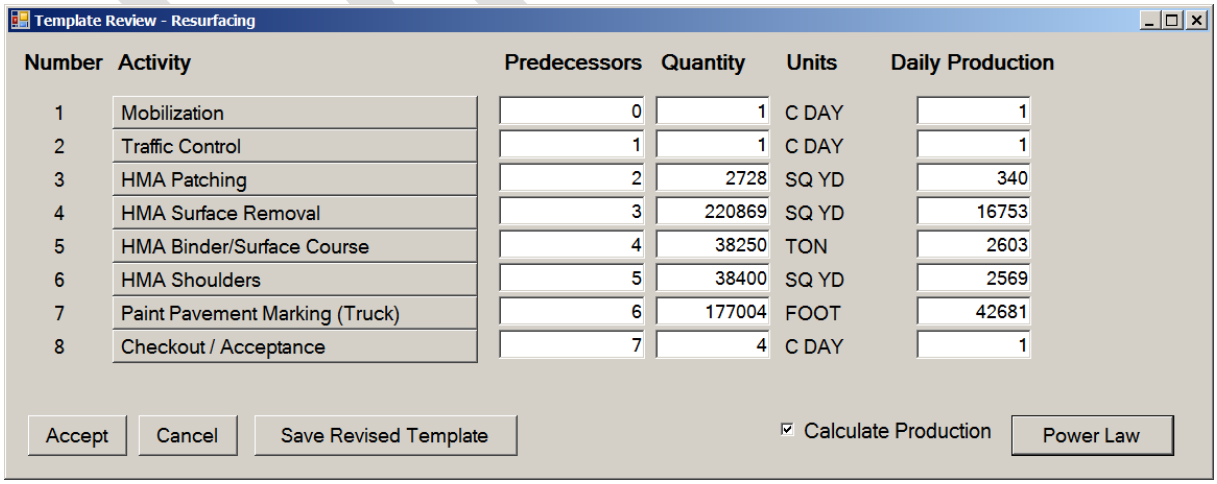
Template Review - Resurfacing
Number Activity Predecessors Quantity Units Daily Production
1 Mobilization 0 1 C DAY 1
2 Traffic Control 1 1 C DAY 1
3 HMA Patching 2 2728 SQ YD 340
4 HMA Surface Removal 3 220869 SQ YD 16753
5 HMA Binder/Surface Course 4 38250 TON 2603
6 HMA Shoulders 5 38400 SQ YD 2569
7 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 6 177004 FOOT 42681
8 Checkout / Acceptance 7 4 C DAY 1
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
Power Law

Figure 29. View production rates based on power law regression analysis

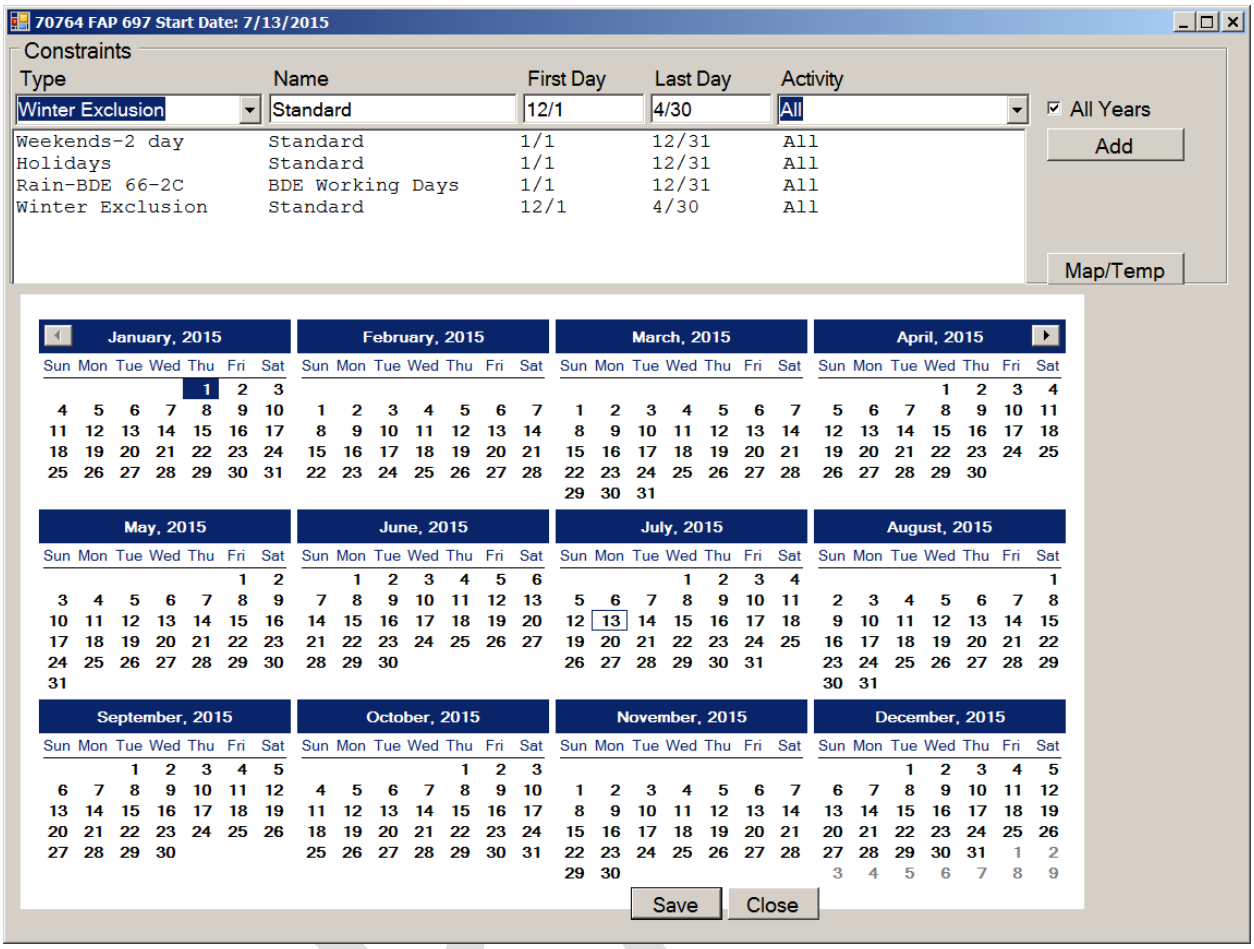

Figure 30. Project calendar

Click Save then Click Close on the Calendar to accept the defaults. Options for editing the calendar are shown in greater detail in Example 2 of this manual. The user is prompted to save the project at this time.

The default schedule is displayed. Figure 31 shows the first couple of months. The durations for all activities, shown next to the activity name, were calculated from the quantity and the production rates selected on the Template Review form. All durations are highlighted in red to indicate that they were based on default production rates which should be reviewed individually.

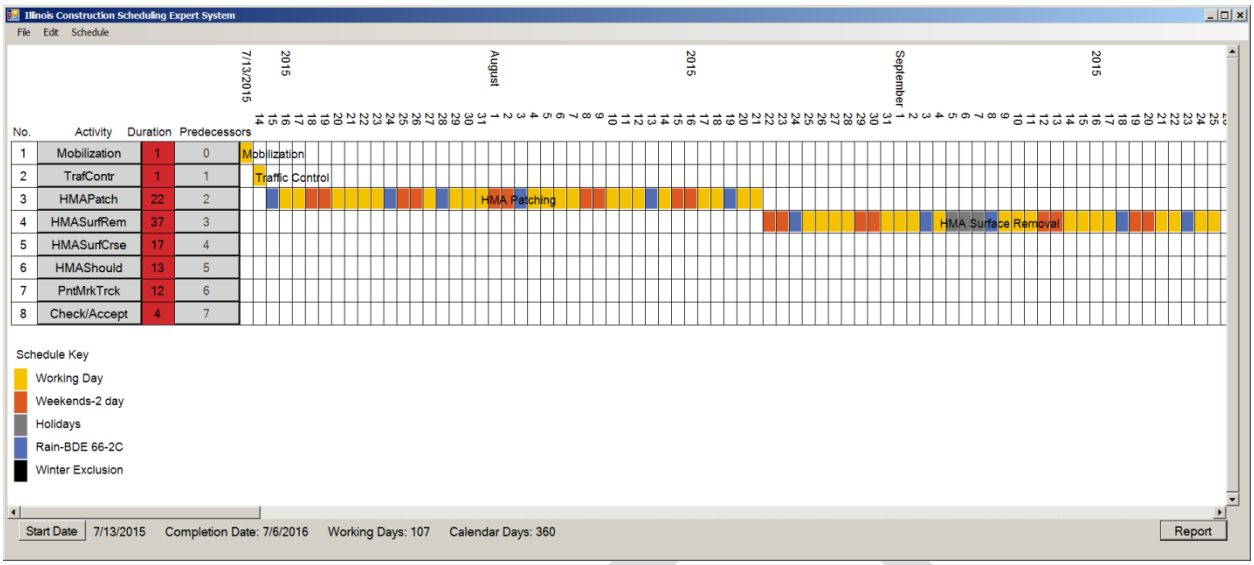

Figure 31. Default schedule

Click HMAPatch to display the Activity Duration Estimation (ADE) form in Figure 32. Click Review Data to view production rates derived from ICORS data.

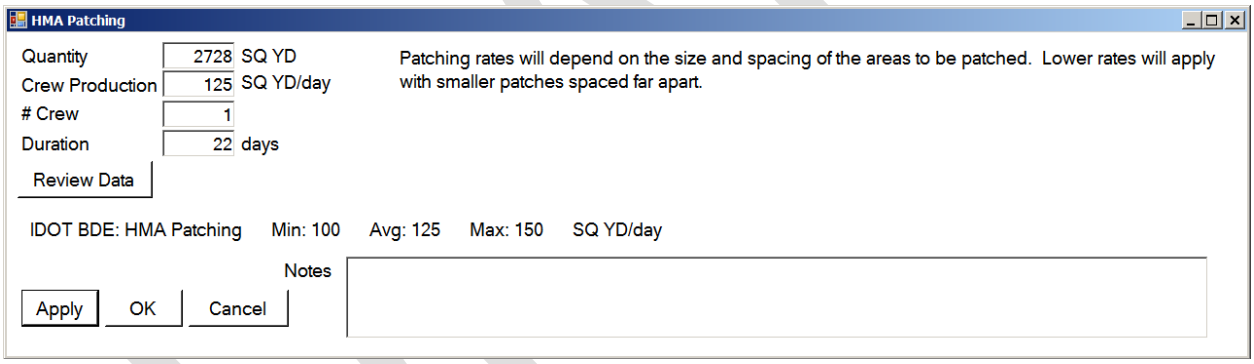
HMA Patching
Quantity 2728 SQ YD
Crew Production 125 SQ YD/day
Crew 1
Duration 22 days
Review Data
Patching rates will depend on the size and spacing of the areas to be patched. Lower rates will apply with smaller patches spaced far apart.
IDOT BDE: HMA Patching Min: 100 Avg: 125 Max: 150 SQ YD/day
Notes
Apply
OK
Cancel

Figure 32. HMA Patching ADE

Figure 33 shows production rate data for HMA Patching from District 5 for Resurfacing projects. The data point from the data point with a quantity of 16,949 sq.yd. is left-clicked to show the project details. It is then right clicked to eliminate it from the data. Click the Linear Regression button to display the production rate value from this function for the project quantity of 2728 sq.yd. (See Figure 34) Click OK to close the form and use this value to determine the activity duration.

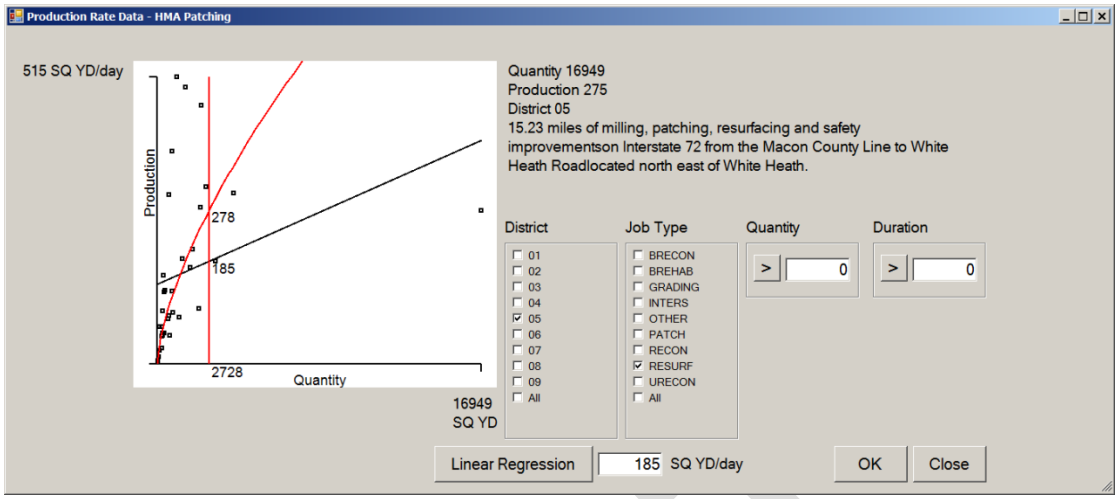

Figure 33. HMA Patching production rate data

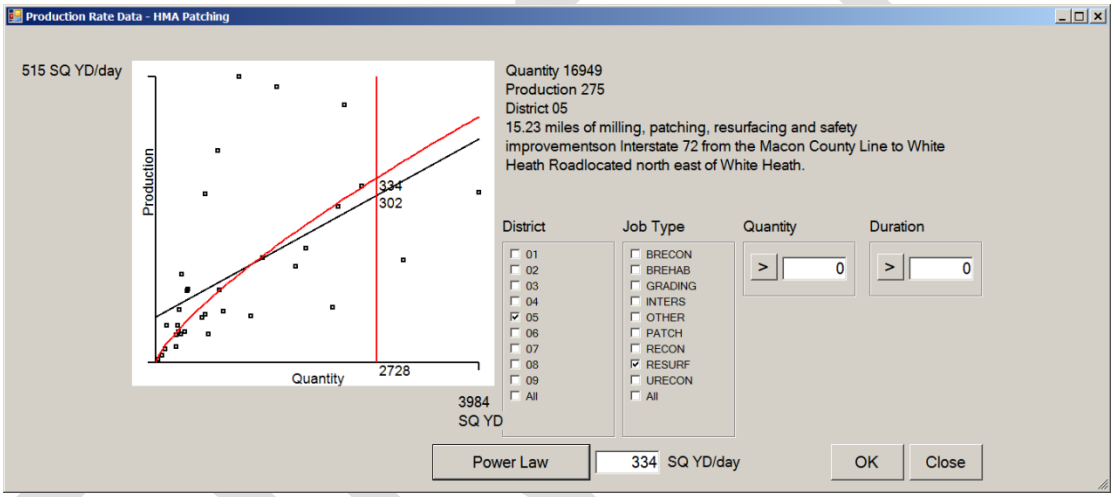

Figure 34. Filtered HMA Patching production rate data

Figure 35 shows that this updated production rate has reduced the expected activity duration from 22 to 9 days. Click OK to update the schedule.

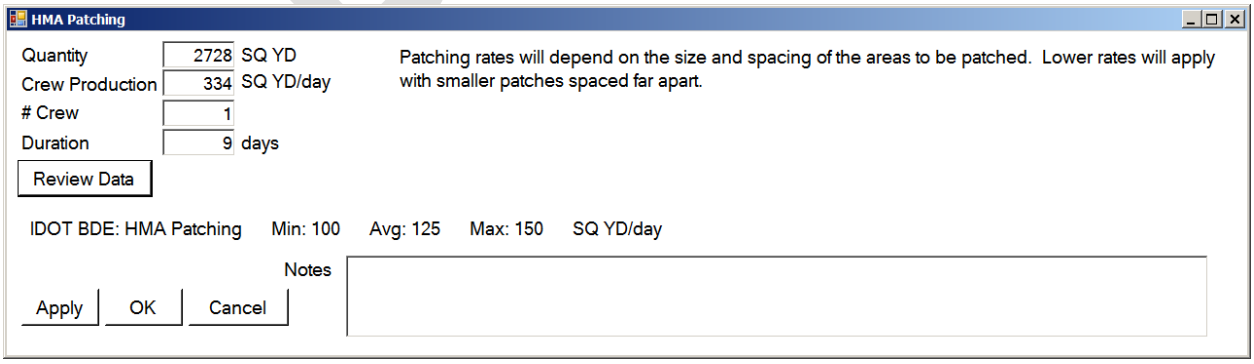
HMA Patching
Quantity 2728 SQ YD
Crew Production 334 SQ YD/day
Crew 1
Duration 9 days
Review Data
Patching rates will depend on the size and spacing of the areas to be patched. Lower rates will apply with smaller patches spaced far apart.
IDOT BDE: HMA Patching Min: 100 Avg: 125 Max: 150 SQ YD/day
Notes
Apply
OK
Cancel

Figure 35. HMA Patching production rate data

Click HMASurfRem and enter a Crew Production rate of 37500 sq.yd./day based on Reference 3 (District 5) data for rural profile milling (Figure 36). Click OK to update the schedule.

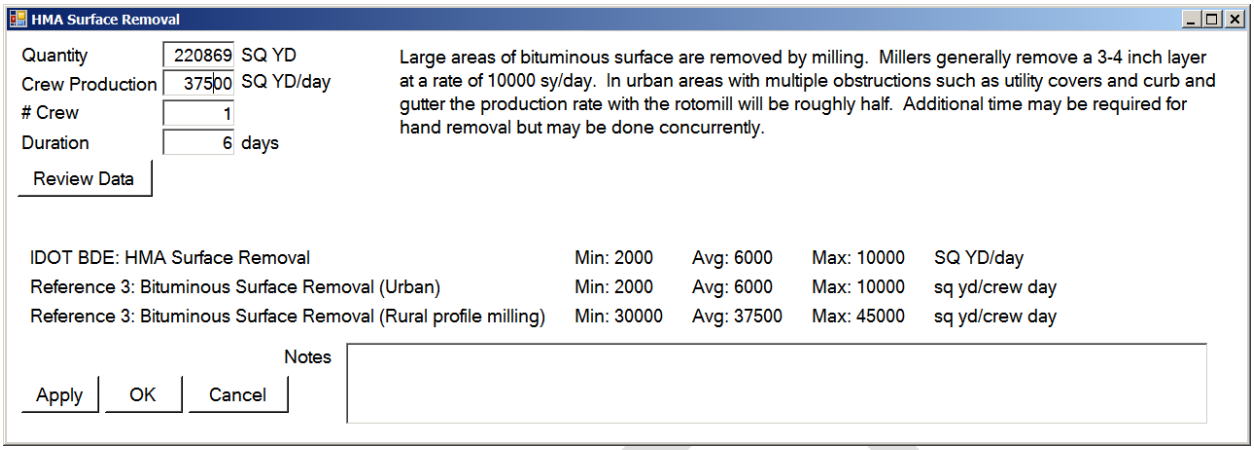
HMA Surface Removal
Quantity 220869 SQ YD
Crew Production 37500 SQ YD/day
Crew 1
Duration 6 days
Review Data
Large areas of bituminous surface are removed by milling. Millers generally remove a 3-4 inch layer at a rate of 10000 sy/day. In urban areas with multiple obstructions such as utility covers and curb and gutter the production rate with the rotomill will be roughly half. Additional time may be required for hand removal but may be done concurrently.
IDOT BDE: HMA Surface Removal Min: 2000 Avg: 6000 Max: 10000 SQ YD/day
Reference 3: Bituminous Surface Removal (Urban) Min: 2000 Avg: 6000 Max: 10000 sq yd/crew day
Reference 3: Bituminous Surface Removal (Rural profile milling) Min: 30000 Avg: 37500 Max: 45000 sq yd/crew day
Notes
Apply
OK
Cancel

Figure 36. HMA Surface Removal ADE

Click HMA Shoulders to view the ADE form with a calculator to aid in converting a production rate based on tons/hour to square yards/day. Entering a thickness of 8 inches and assuming a plant production of 200 tons/hour for an 8 hour day yield a production rate of 3550 sq.yd./day (Figure 37). Click OK to apply this to the schedule.

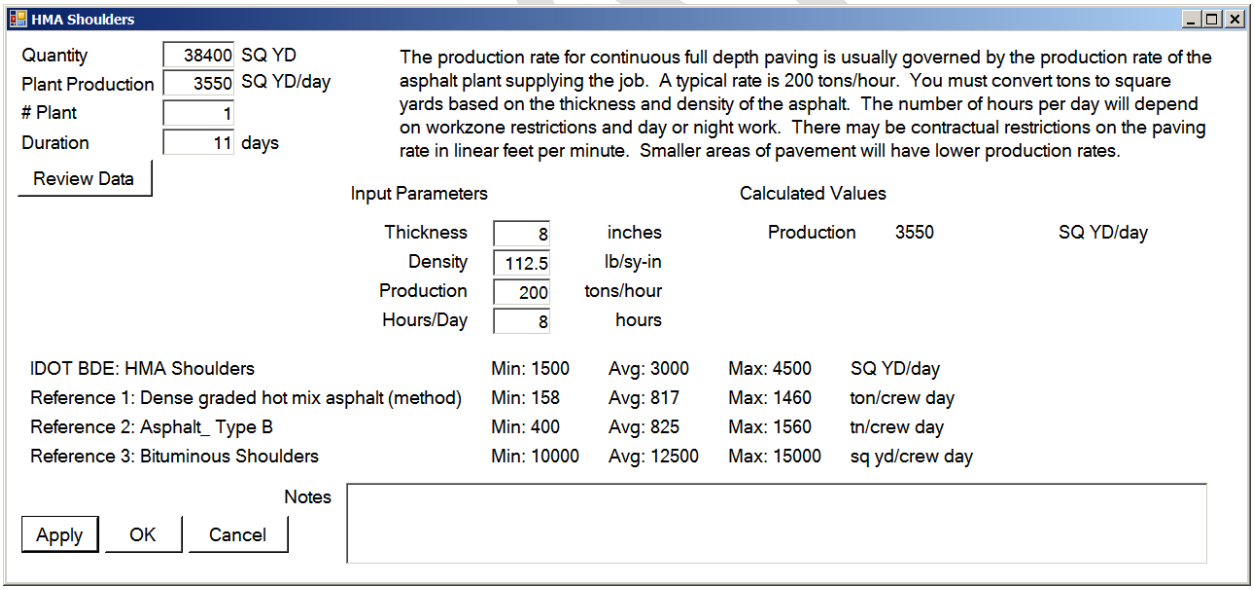
HMA Shoulders
Quantity 38400 SQ YD
Plant Production 3550 SQ YD/day
Plant 1
Duration 11 days
Review Data
The production rate for continuous full depth paving is usually governed by the production rate of the asphalt plant supplying the job. A typical rate is 200 tons/hour. You must convert tons to square yards based on the thickness and density of the asphalt. The number of hours per day will depend on workzone restrictions and day or night work. There may be contractual restrictions on the paving rate in linear feet per minute. Smaller areas of pavement will have lower production rates.
Input Parameters
Calculated Values
Thickness 8 inches
Density 112.5 lb/sy-in
Production 200 tons/hour
Hours/Day 8 hours
Production 3550 SQ YD/day
IDOT BDE: HMA Shoulders Min: 1500 Avg: 3000 Max: 4500 SQ YD/day
Reference 1: Dense graded hot mix asphalt (method) Min: 158 Avg: 817 Max: 1460 ton/crew day
Reference 2: Asphalt_ Type B Min: 400 Avg: 825 Max: 1560 tn/crew day
Reference 3: Bituminous Shoulders Min: 10000 Avg: 12500 Max: 15000 sq yd/crew day
Notes
Apply
OK
Cancel

Figure 37. HMA Shoulder ADE

A review of the current schedule shows that the project duration is considerably less than the schedule based on default production rates. The duration of activities that have been studied in more detail are highlighted in green. The user may continue to refine the schedule or click Report to generate the BDE 220 report in Excel (Figure 38).

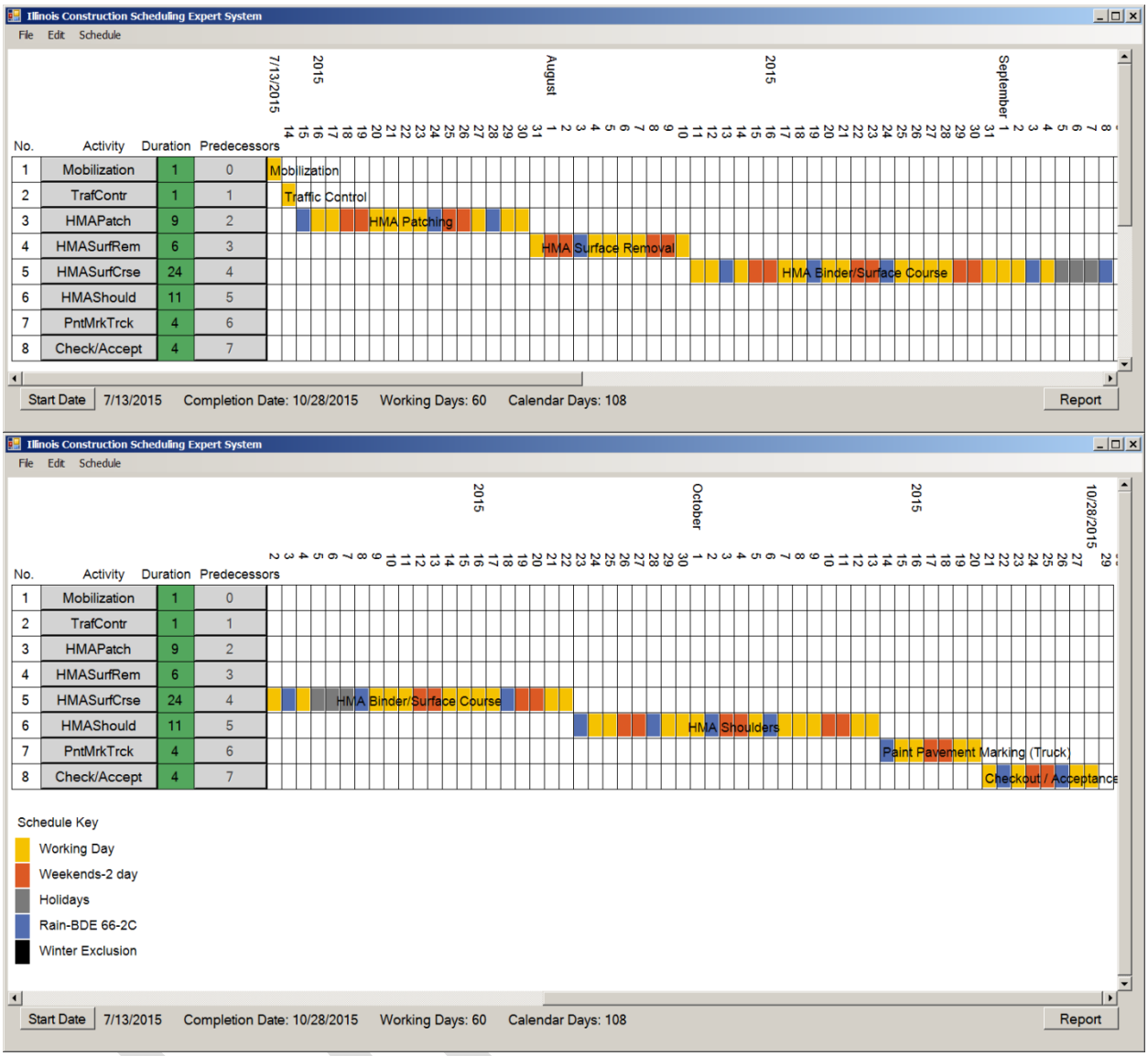

Figure 38. Refined schedule

Example 2: Bridge Reconstruction

This example demonstrates the use of the Multi-Stage scheduling template. It is based on a project from District 5 constructed in 2012. An existing 2-lane overpass was removed and replaced in two stages. Production rate data is still being collected and analyzed at this time (for the Draft User Manual). Activities that are frequently bid as lump sum are broken down into unit quantities in this example. Better guidance for estimating the duration of lump sum activities (e.g. Furnish and Erect Steel) will be provided in the final version. The first few steps in this Example are presented in Figures 39 – 46.

Open a New Project

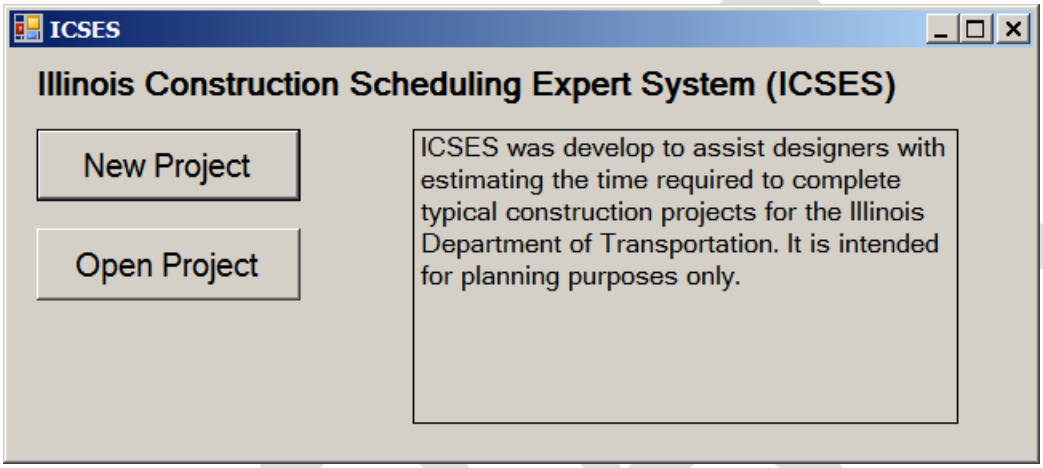
ICSES
Illinois Construction Scheduling Expert System (ICSES)
New Project
Open Project
ICSES was develop to assist designers with estimating the time required to complete typical construction projects for the Illinois Department of Transportation. It is intended for planning purposes only.

Figure 39. Click New Project

Enter Project Information

Since this Example was completed in the past, the user may type in the actual Letting Date (11/18/2011) first. (It isn't necessary to do this to complete the example.) Enter the Start Date that was planned for this job, 3/25/2012. The Start Date is within the standard winter exclusion period, but the initial construction activities weren't expected to be constrained by this early spring start.

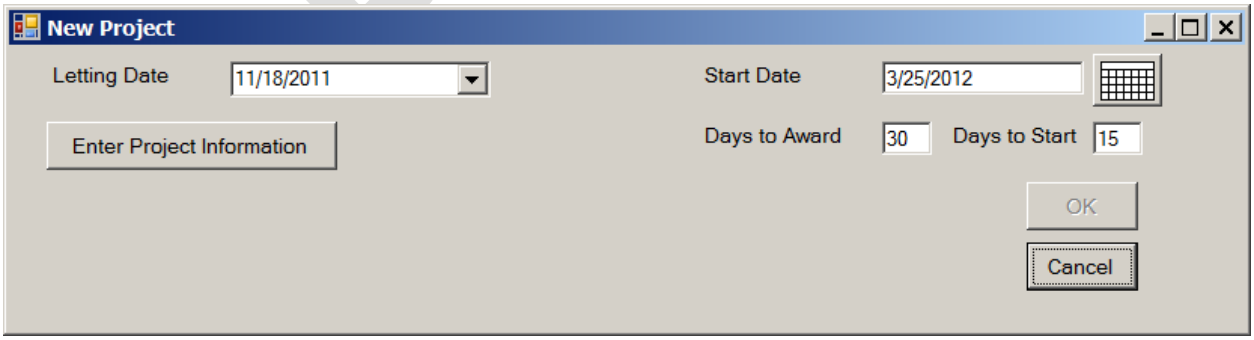

Figure 40. Enter Start Date, Click Enter Project Information

Select the District, then expand the County drop-down box to select the county that project is located in.

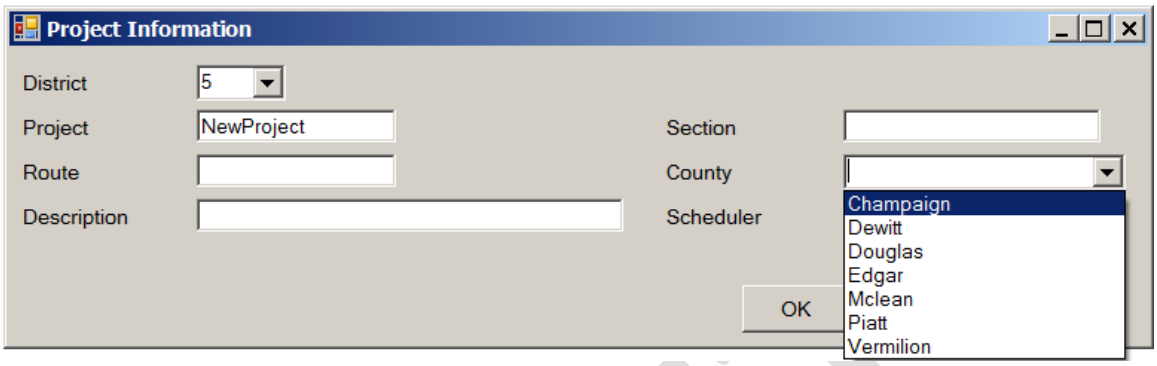

Figure 41. Select the District and County

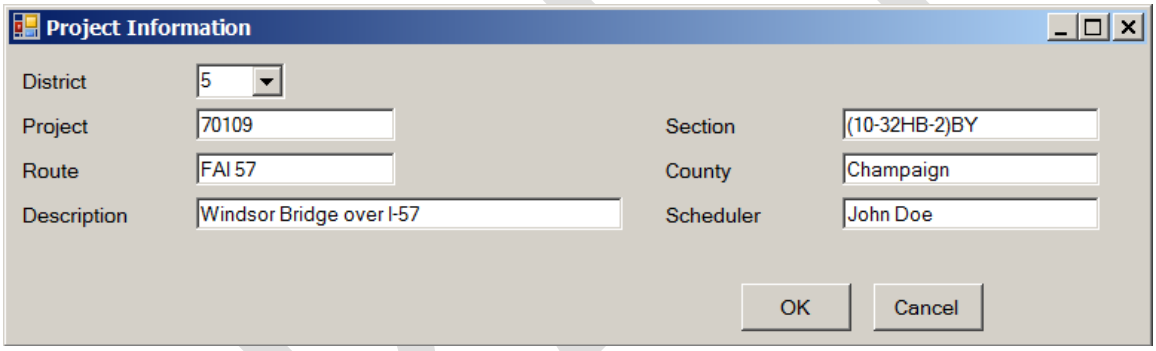

Figure 42. Enter other project information, Click OK

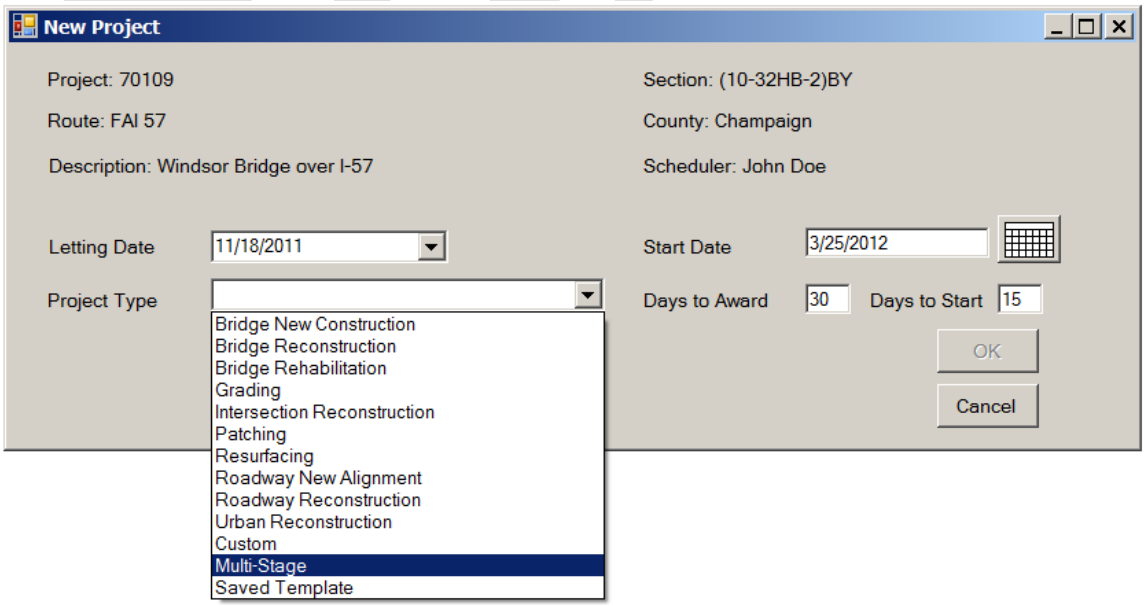

Figure 43. Select the Multi-Stage Project Type

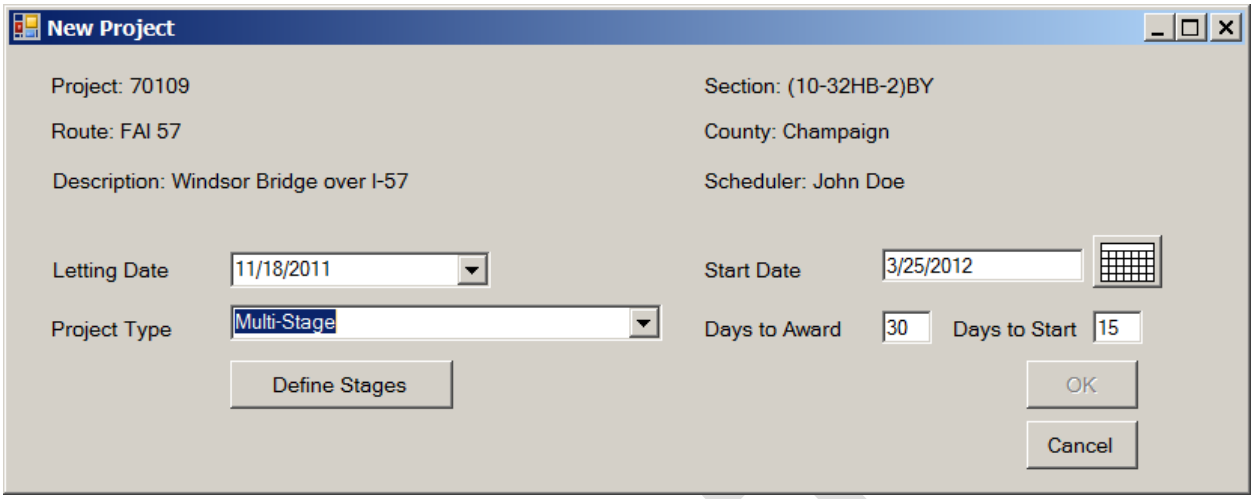

Figure 44. Click Define Stages

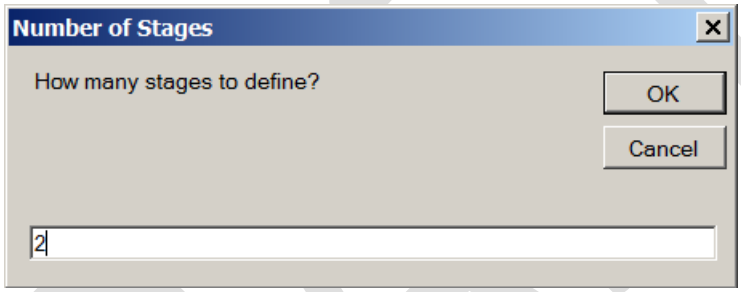

Figure 45. Enter 2, Click OK

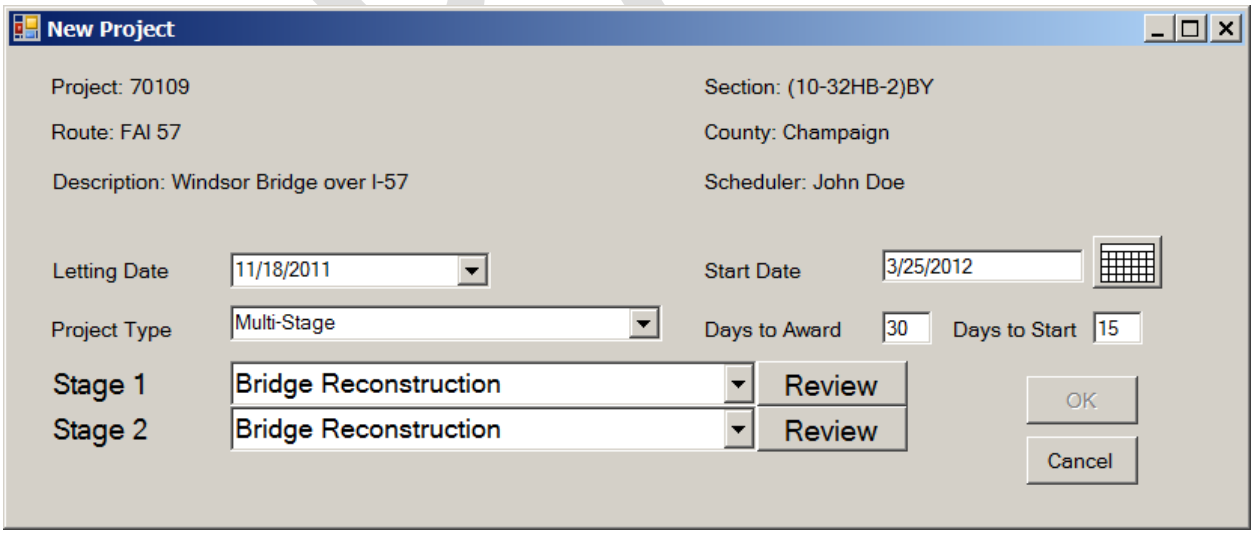

Figure 46. Select the Bridge Reconstruction template for both Stages

Click Review next to Stage 1 (Figure 46) to review and edit the template for this stage. Change the name from Stage 1 to something more descriptive and shown in Figure 47. The Eastbound lane was reconstructed first.

Figure 47. Name Stage 1, Click OK

The default Bridge Reconstruction template is displayed (Figure 48) for editing. The template contains activities that are likely to occur on this type of project. Many either do not occur in this stage or are not expected to be controlling items. These should be deleted. Simply left click the activity to be deleted, and select Delete in the pop-up menu.

Eastbound Template Review - Bridge Reconstruction

Number	Activity	Predecessors	Quantity	Units	Daily Production
1	Mobilization	0		C DAY	1
2	Storm Sewers (Dependent on size and	1		FOOT	187.5
3	Traffic Control	2		C DAY	1
4	Removal of Existing Concrete Deck	3		SQ YD	225
5	Driving Piles	4		FOOT	375
6	Concrete Structures	5		CU YD	17.5
7	Earth Excavation (Shoulders /	6		CU YD	750
8	Structural Steel Erection	7		FOOT	200
9	Concrete Superstructure	8		CU YD	20
10	Bridge Deck Grooving	9		SQ YD	650
11	Steel Plate Beam Guardrail	10		FOOT	450
12	Bridge Approach Pavement	11		SQ YD	75
13	Gravel or Crushed Stone Shoulders	12		TON	850
14	HMA Binder/Surface Course	13		TON	2250
15	Clean Paint Steel Bridge	14		SQ FT	1550
16	Seeding	15		ACRE	7.5
17	Paint Pavement Marking (Truck)	16		FOOT	15000
18	Raised Reflective Pavement Markers	17		EACH	150
19	Checkout / Acceptance	18		C DAY	1

Accept | Cancel | Save Revised Template | Calculate Production | BDE Average

Figure 48. Edit the Bridge Reconstruction Template for the Eastbound lane

Delete the following activities:

- Mobilization
- Storm Sewers
- Earth Excavation
- Bridge Deck Grooving
- Bridge Approach Pavement
- Gravel or Crushed Stone Shoulders
- HMA Binder/Surface Course
- Clean Paint Steel Bridge
- Seeding
- Paint Pavement Marking
- Raised Reflective Pavement Markers
- Checkout/Acceptance

The Template should now look like Figure 49.

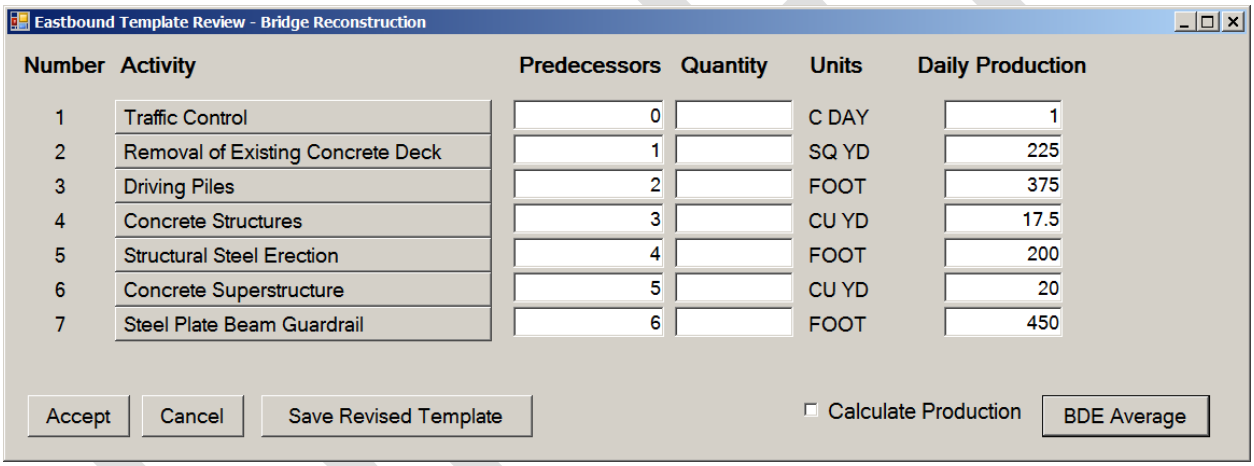

Figure 49. Eastbound template after removing unneeded activities

The schedule for this project lumped the removal of the existing structure in one lump sum activity. In this example we will break it in to three activities. Add **Removal of Existing Superstructure** and **Removal of Existing Substructure** after **Removal of Existing Concrete Deck**. Left-click the activity, select Add After, select the new activity from the drop-down list. Figure 50 shows the user adding the second of these new activities.

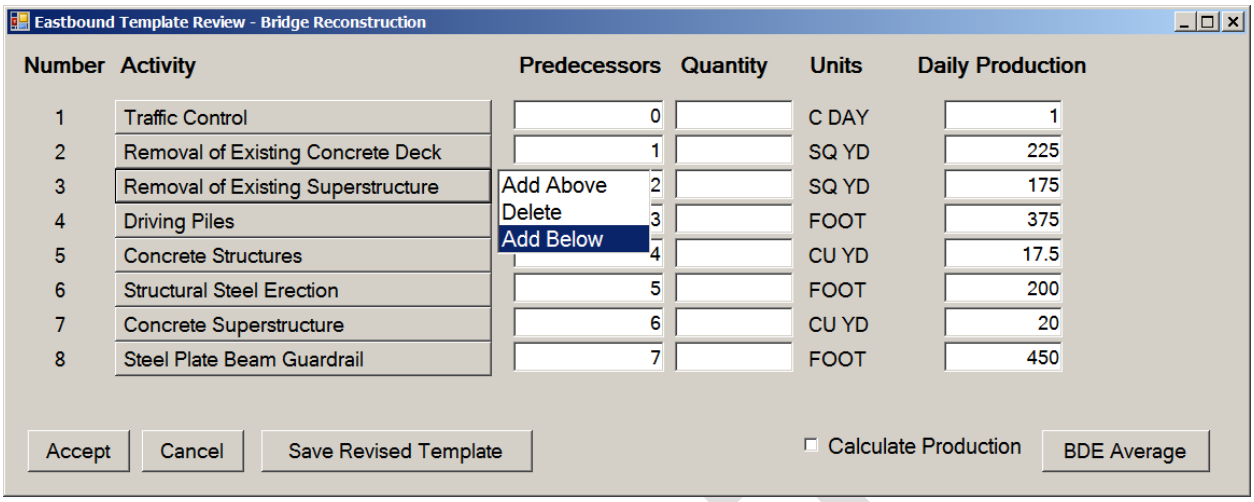

Figure 50. Add Removal of Existing Substructure

Quantities may be entered in the Template Review form. These are shown in Figure 51. The quantity for Traffic Control is simply the number of days expected. Three days allowed for erecting the temporary barrier were included in the total of 8 days for traffic control. Remove Existing Structure was one lump sum activity in the project so estimates for the quantities for Activities 2, 3 and 4 were entered. The quantities for Activities 5, 6, 7 and 8 are simply one half of the total for the project. The actual quantities may not be exactly half for the two stages, but this approximation is adequate. The quantity of Steel Plate Beam Guardrail was greater in the first stage, so two-thirds of the quantity is accounted for.

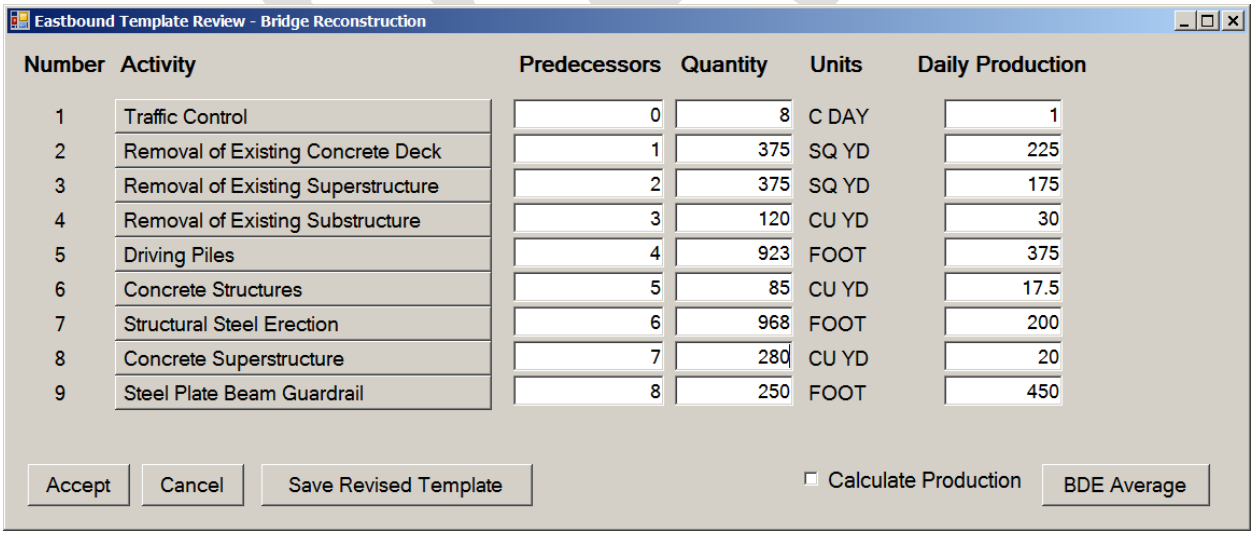
Eastbound Template Review - Bridge Reconstruction
Number
Activity
Predecessors
Quantity
Units
Daily Production
1 Traffic Control 0 8 C DAY 1
2 Removal of Existing Concrete Deck 1 375 SQ YD 225
3 Removal of Existing Superstructure 2 375 SQ YD 175
4 Removal of Existing Substructure 3 120 CU YD 30
5 Driving Piles 4 923 FOOT 375
6 Concrete Structures 5 85 CU YD 17.5
7 Structural Steel Erection 6 968 FOOT 200
8 Concrete Superstructure 7 280 CU YD 20
9 Steel Plate Beam Guardrail 8 250 FOOT 450
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
BDE Average

Figure 51. Quantities entered in the Template Review form

The Daily Production rates in the default template are simply the average of the low and high values in the BDE manual. As there is not sufficient data for many of these activities at the time of writing the Draft User Manual, the BDE-based values will be used at this time. Data will be reviewed for individual activities. Click Accept when all values are entered. Click Review on the New Project form for Stage 2, and enter Westbound as the name for this stage. The default

Template Review form is displayed for the Westbound stage (see Figure 48). Several activities that only occur once on the project or that may not have been controlling in the Eastbound stage are included. Delete the following activities:

- Mobilization
- Storm Sewers
- Earth Excavation
- Bridge Deck Grooving
- Bridge Approach Pavement
- Gravel or Crushed Stone Shoulders
- Clean Paint Steel Bridge
- Raised Reflective Pavement Markers

Add the two Removal activities as in the Eastbound stage. The Westbound template should look like Figure 52. Click Accept when this is complete. Then Click OK on the New Project form.

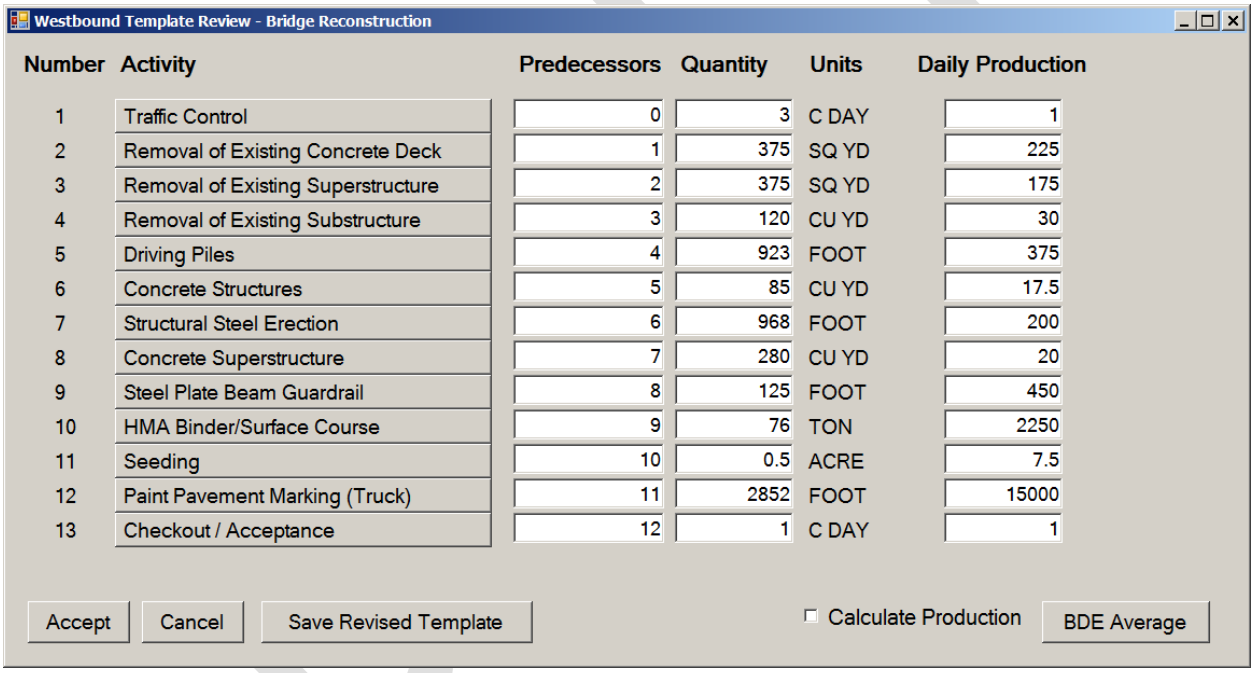
Westbound Template Review - Bridge Reconstruction
Number Activity Predecessors Quantity Units Daily Production
1 Traffic Control 0 3 C DAY 1
2 Removal of Existing Concrete Deck 1 375 SQ YD 225
3 Removal of Existing Superstructure 2 375 SQ YD 175
4 Removal of Existing Substructure 3 120 CU YD 30
5 Driving Piles 4 923 FOOT 375
6 Concrete Structures 5 85 CU YD 17.5
7 Structural Steel Erection 6 968 FOOT 200
8 Concrete Superstructure 7 280 CU YD 20
9 Steel Plate Beam Guardrail 8 125 FOOT 450
10 HMA Binder/Surface Course 9 76 TON 2250
11 Seeding 10 0.5 ACRE 7.5
12 Paint Pavement Marking (Truck) 11 2852 FOOT 15000
13 Checkout / Acceptance 12 1 C DAY 1
Accept
Cancel
Save Revised Template
Calculate Production
BDE Average

Figure 52. Quantities entered in the Template Review form

The Calendar form for the Eastbound stage opens after the New Project form closes. As the project was planned to start before the end of the standard winter exclusion period, delete this Constraint. The Calendar should look like Figure 53 after deleting.

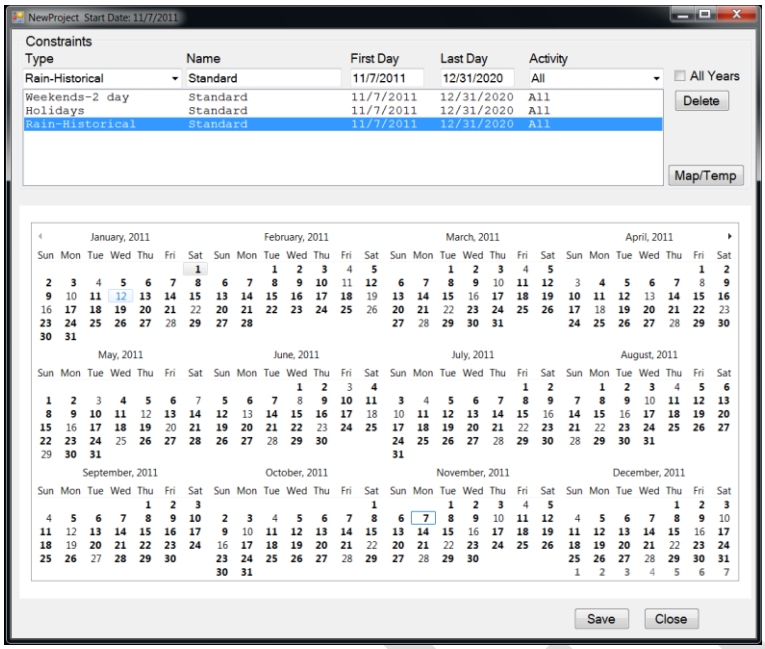

Figure 53. Delete Winter Exclusion, Click Map/Temp

Clicking the Map/Temp button to display the state map and temperature-based constraints for activities in the Eastbound template. A red cross is displayed near the center of Champaign County to indicate the project location. Dates at which the average minimum temperature crosses through the critical minimum temperature for the Concrete activities are displayed as shown in Figure 54. There is also a maximum temperature for Concrete Superstructure. The default is to base this on the average maximum temperature.

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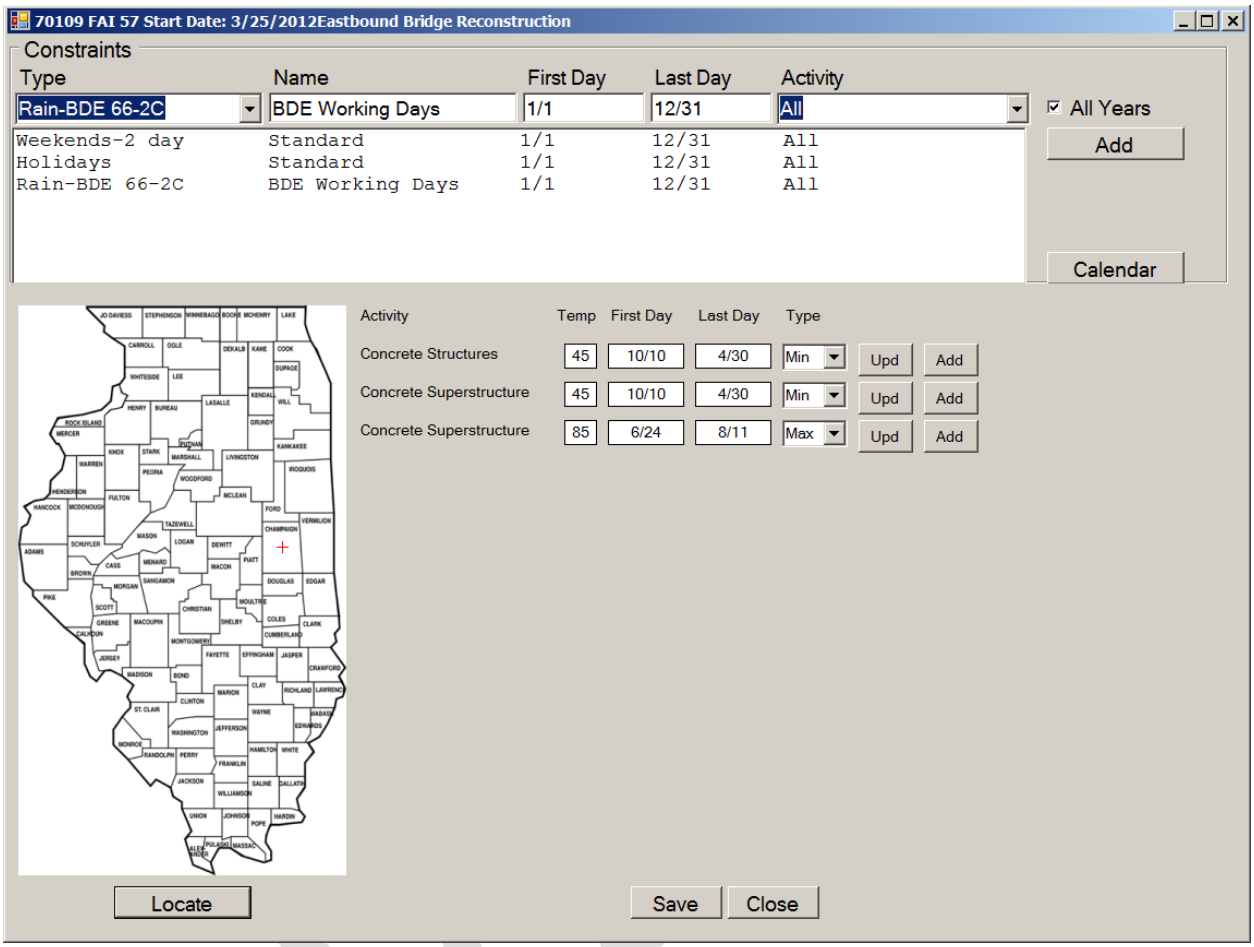

Figure 54. Evaluate temperature-based constraints

Changing all of these Types to Mean is less conservative, but probably realistic. After changing the Type, Click **Upd**ate to change the First Day and Last Day based on this choice. When the 85°F maximum temperature is changed to Mean, there is no constraint. The average mean temperature is never above 85°F. Concrete work can probably be done early in the day any day of the year. Click Add for the two minimum temperature constraints to include them in the list above (Figure 55). The Add button disappears after being clicked. If the constraint above is deleted, the Update and Add buttons reappear.

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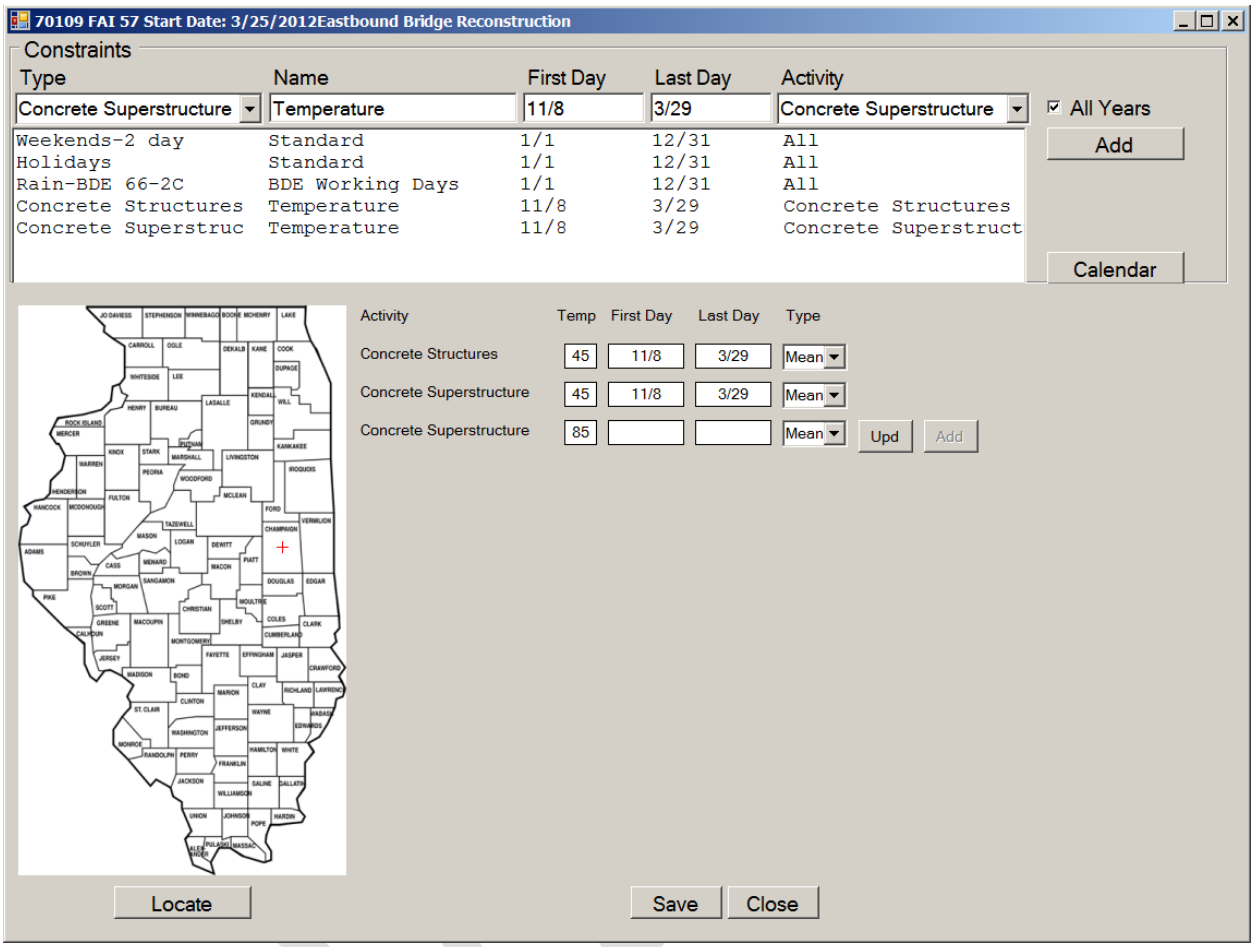

Figure 55. Evaluate temperature-based constraints

On Multi-Stage projects, clicking Save and Close on the calendar for the first stage automatically generates the calendars for the other stages. The user will edit these when refining the schedule for each stage.

Figure 56 shows the beginning of the preliminary schedule for the Eastbound stage of the project along with the Schedule Key. Figure 57 shows the end of the stage. The user selects MultiStage | Westbound to view the schedule for the second stage.

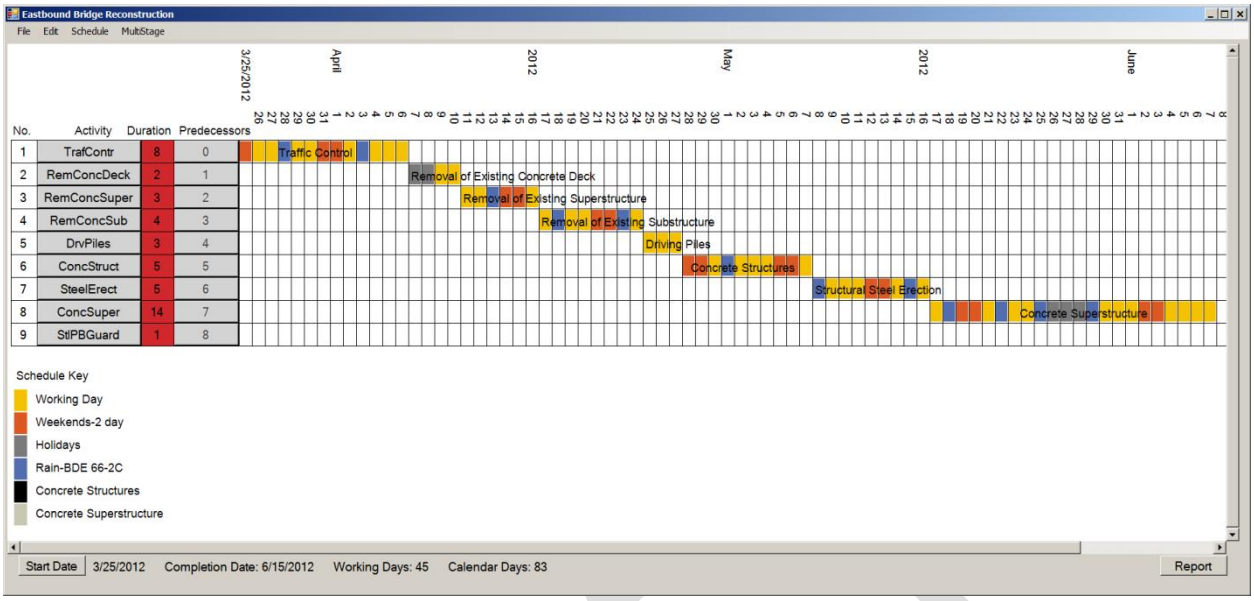

Figure 56. Preliminary Eastbound stage schedule

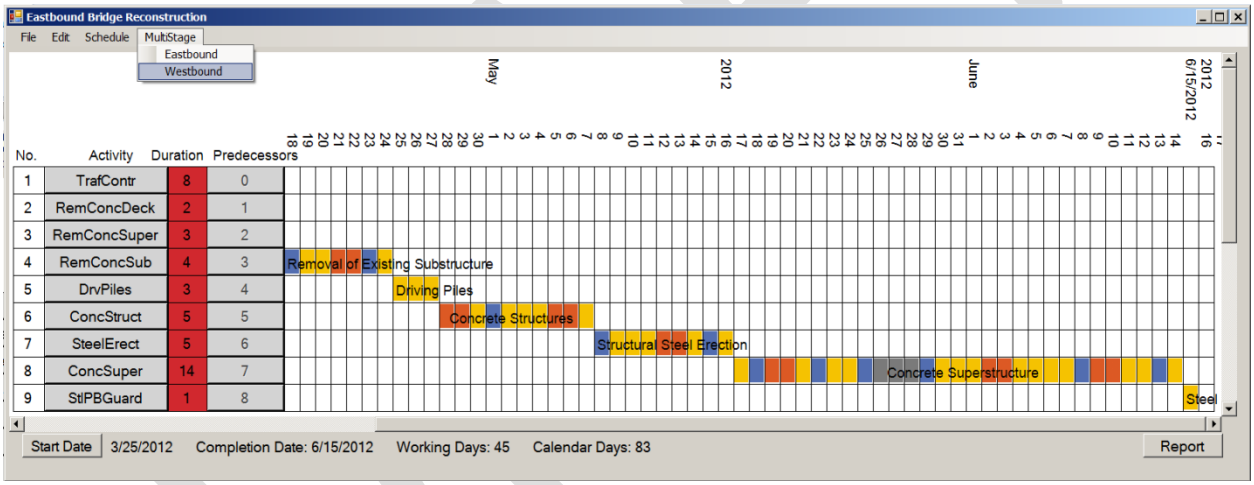

Figure 57. Select MultiStage | Westbound

Select Edit | Calendar in the Westbound Bridge Reconstruction schedule to edit the calendar for this stage. Figure 58 shows the default constraints. Since Seeding is often restricted during the hotter months, a constraint is added that may be modified or deleted, as appropriate. Delete the Winter Exclusion constraint and click Map/Temp. The temperature-constrained activities in this stage are shown with the range of days that work may be restricted due to temperature (Figure 59). Add all five to the constraints using the conservative, default Types (Min for low temperature, Max for high temperature). Looking at the end of the project schedule (Figure 60) Seeding may be delayed by the default constraint.

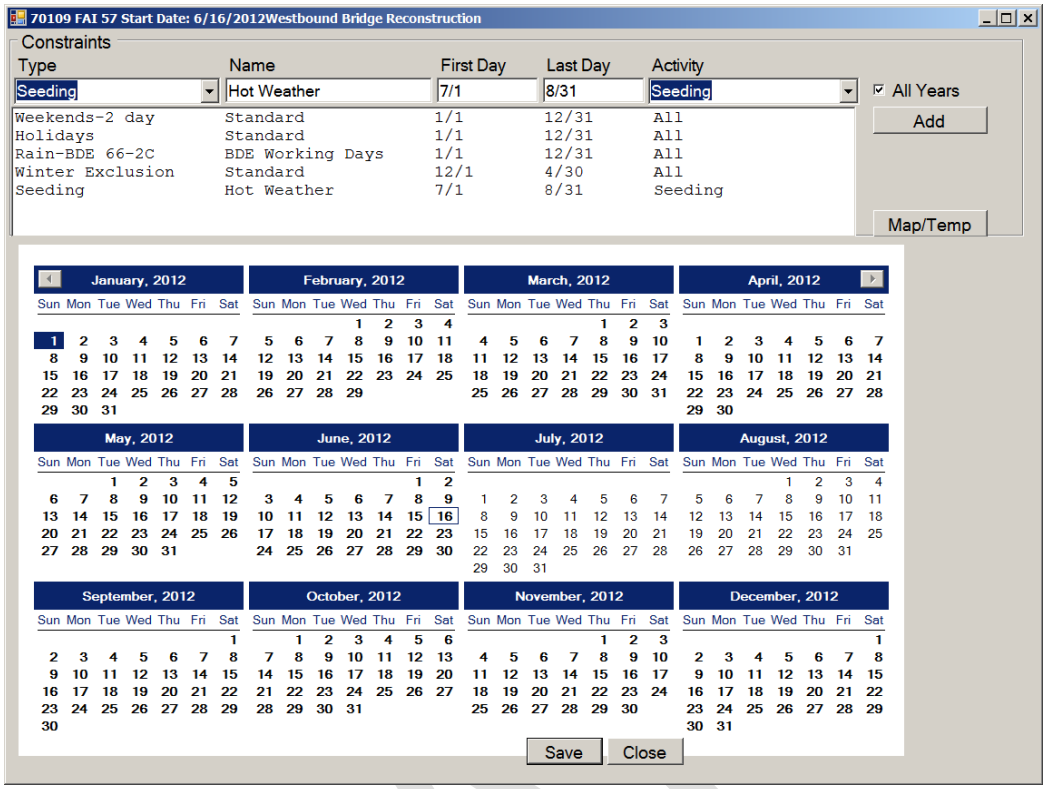

Figure 58. Westbound stage calendar

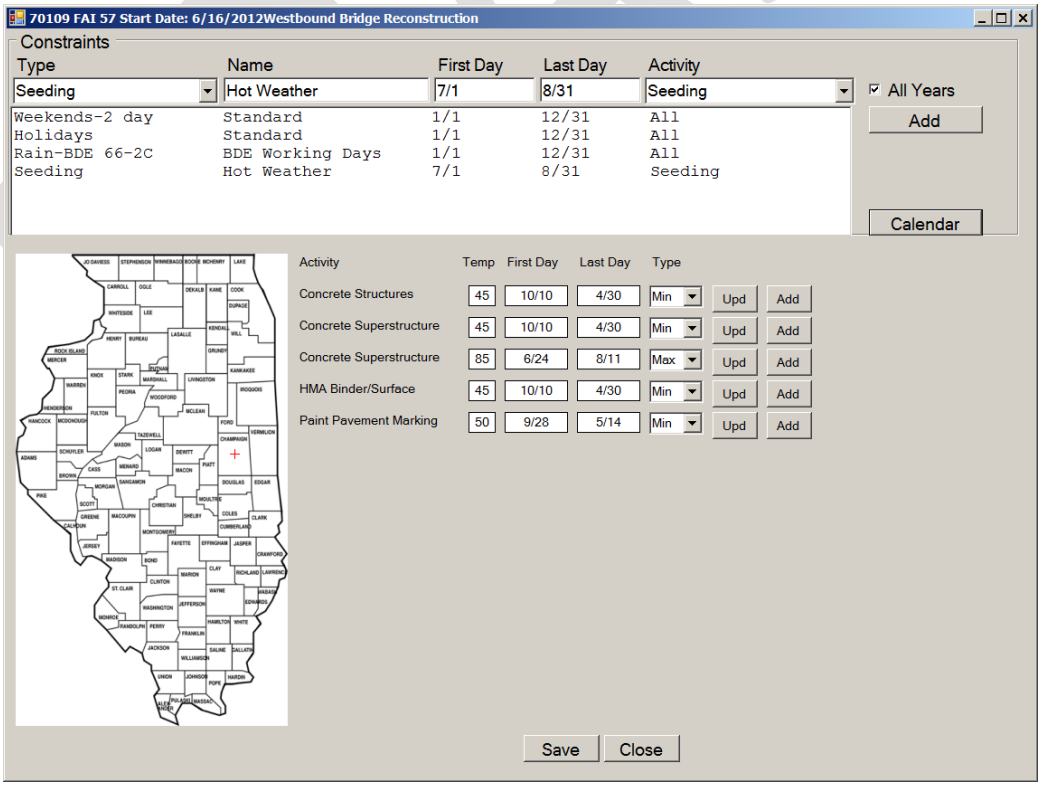

Figure 59. Temperature-constrained activities

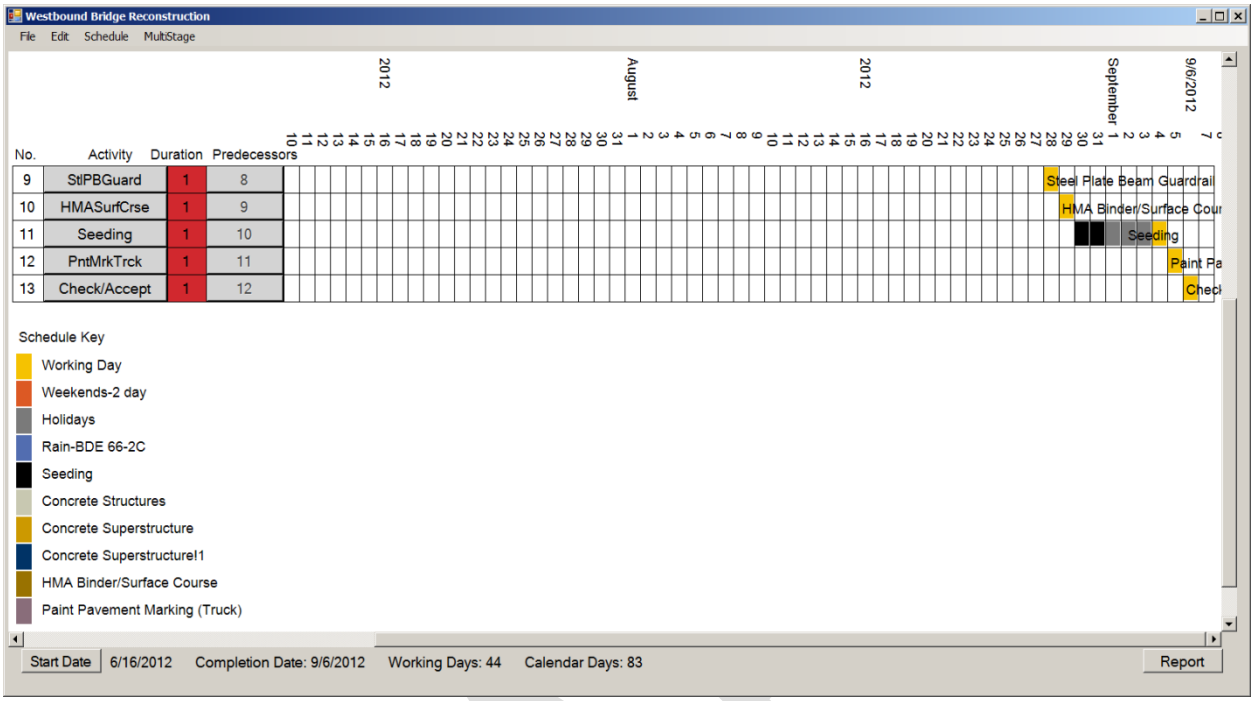

Figure 60. Seeding affected by constraint in preliminary schedule

The user should review each activity to refine the production rate estimates. The actual project schedule submitted by the contractor before construction required 103 working days in addition to work performed before May 1st (during the winter exclusion period.) Production rates for many items tended to be lower due to the difficulty of working next to an active bridge. This example will be refined in the final user manual based on additional data that is being collected.

Click the Report button to generate the BDE 220 form in Excel.

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